

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RUSSIA'S NEED OF ALLIED AID SHOWN BY MR. NABOKOFF

Former Representative of Kerensky Government in London Thinks It Is Not Too Late—Country Will Survive Crises

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Discussing the Russian situation with The Christian Science Monitor's representative yesterday, Mr. Nabokoff, representative in London of the late Russian Provisional Government, referred to the extreme importance of Great Britain and her allies taking such steps as may be possible to come to the assistance of Russia.

Mr. Nabokoff indicated the vital necessity of the establishment of law and order there. He feels that it is not too late now, and would still not be too late, even when the present military crisis on the western front is over, for the Allies to assist Russia in raising herself again out of the present wreckage. He maintains also that even if Russia passed through years of anarchy, the country would still survive and once more become a great nation.

The present difficulty, he added, is due to the sudden freedom of the peasants from autocratic control, which may have disastrous consequences, especially in the southeast, where annually large numbers of peasants succumb from the consumption of unripe fruit. In the present lawless condition and absence of control, coupled with the underfed condition of the people, Mr. Nabokoff contemplates the coming season with something worse than anxiety.

Meanwhile, he recognizes that the difficulty of the Allies in assisting Russia is obvious, since unwise action might throw Russia more completely into the arms of Germany; and he maintains that in some way an authoritative body, speaking in behalf of the people, must ask for support from the Allies, which should be immediately responded to, and in this way Russia would be saved from a greater disaster than the one she is now involved in.

Disorder in Russia Increasing  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil could only confirm in his interview yesterday, his verdict of last week as to the increasing disorder in Russia. No direct information available from Ukraine, he said, but there, as elsewhere in the territory of the former Russian Empire, physical conditions are growing worse and disorganization is increasing, though not with such rapidity as would be the case in a country more highly organized previously.

Discontent is also increasing, and enthusiasm for the Bolsheviks is diminishing, but simultaneously, he regretted to say, German influence was growing, especially in Moscow, his attention having been drawn to the publication of a letter by Mr. Tereschchenko, Mr. Kerensky's Foreign Minister, denouncing the Bolsheviks as Germany's tools.

Lord Robert said that the essential point to realize regarding the Bolshevik creed was that it is anti-national and its adherents have no idea of national units or even of promoting national prosperity. They recognize only classes, wherever they are to be found, and hence are as much opposed as the Germans to Russian predominance, or even to Russian nationality.

Asked whether he considered Russian national consciousness had ever existed, Lord Robert said that his impression was that there was, before the Revolution, little or no Russian patriotism, in the Western European sense of the word, but it was not true to say there was no Russian feeling. There was a common semi-religious feeling for "Holy Russia," a sense of Slav brotherhood and of membership with one church, and while Tsardom existed these ideas were crystallized in the person of the Tsar. It was into this framework that Bolshevism fitted, with its new sea of ideas regarding property, the brotherhood of man, and so on, which appealed as a religion to the Russian.

Lord Robert confirmed the announcement regarding the conclusion of the agreement between Great Britain and Sweden, which was subject, he said, to confirmation by the governments concerned. It was stipulated that no details should be published until then, but he hoped that the agreement would be ratified, as it was most important for both parties. Replying to a question, he pointed out that this would not mean the completion of a chain of agreements with Northern European countries, since no general agreement of the kind existed with either Denmark or Holland, though small agreements on specific points were constantly being concluded with those countries, while an arrangement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust was one made with an organization in Holland, not with Holland itself.

Mr. Tchitcherin Protests  
MOSCOW, Russia (May 29) — (By the Associated Press)—The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, has protested to France against the further retention of Russian troops on the French front. The protest de-

## GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

Writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung on the German food system, Herr von Batoeck, former German Food Director, says Germany's increasingly effective isolation from the world and frequently unfavorable harvest conditions in the territory of Germany and her allies renders the food system of prime importance and the emergency bridge skillfully erected, is but narrow and shaky and extended over the yawning abyss of destruction. This bridge has three main supports: bread, potatoes and grain fodder. Should one collapse Germany would lie at the bottom of the abyss and every year in the last months before harvest the supports begin to shake and crack.

Meanwhile, a Berlin message states that Germany, Austria and Hungary recently agreed that whichever country begins the harvest earliest will immediately send wheat supplies to the other two. As the Hungarian harvest is invariably the earliest Hungary will be the first country affected by the agreement.

## NEW Y. M. C. A. FUND DRIVE IS PLANNED

More Money and More Workers Are Needed at Once to Carry Forward the Plans Undertaken in the War Zones in Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young Men's Christian Association leaders and supporters are holding a meeting at the Bankers Club today to discuss the details of a new drive for funds which is soon to be begun. The amount necessary for 12 months' work with a largely increased staff has not yet been decided upon. A campaign for more workers is to be begun at once. According to Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A., 3200 men and 800 women workers are needed at once. They are to work with French and Italian troops as well as with Americans. The association is calling for the very best men available, but accepts none of military age and qualifications. As American troops are being rushed to France in large numbers, many more Y. M. C. A. units are needed; also many must be built to replace those demolished by the Germans in their recent drive. A half million dollars, which may be doubled later, has already been cabled over to replace the units behind the British lines which were captured earlier in the spring.

## ANTI-DRINK DECREE ISSUED IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Monday)—A decree was issued yesterday by the French army authorities categorically forbidding the selling or consumption of alcoholic drinks in the war zone. Violations of the order will be strictly punished.

## MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD ON WAY TO KANSAS

Service of the United Press Associations  
CAMP MILLS, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is today on his way back to Camp Funston, Kan. His last act before leaving was to come here to bid good-bye to the members of his old command, the eighty-ninth division, now stationed here.

## PRISONER EXCHANGE OFFER ACCEPTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—At

Hitchin, yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Germany had accepted the British offer regarding the exchange of prisoners. Negotiations had commenced, and he hoped delegates would meet shortly. Attacks on Lord Newton, he added, had been very much misconceived.

## PRESS CONDEMS HOSPITAL BOMBING

The Times Calls on Vatican to Express Its View on Bombardment of Paris on Days of Religious Solemnities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The

press continues to devote considerable space to the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans in bombing hospitals miles behind the lines and in the cruel treatment of prisoners. Consequently an increased interest is manifested in the pending discussion of the question of the exchange of prisoners and kindred subjects at The Hague.

Referring to the bombardment of Paris on Thursday last, The Times in a leading article today states: "It was announced that in pursuance of an appeal received through the Vatican from the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne the British Government had consented, for religious and humane reasons, that no British aircraft attack should be made during that day, the Feast of Corpus Christi, on cities not in the vicinity of the battle front. On the same day, the German long-range guns bombarded Paris as they did on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, struck a church and killed or wounded 18 persons.

"The simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides the British and German conceptions of what a Vatican organ recently called respect toward religious convictions and the rights attached to them. It indicates also what the allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican toward these incompatible conceptions.

"The British people are grateful for the humane efforts of the Pope on behalf of their prisoners; they note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish (Roman) Catholic episcopate; but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral toward the high moral and religious issues underlying the war, issues in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible.

"They feel that the war is essentially a contest between right and wrong, between organized devility and the principles of Christian civilization. Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unreservedly with the right and against the wrong. They have seen to their regret, many signs in many countries that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the wrongs against the right.

"They now see that when, through the good offices of the Pope, their government accedes on religious and humane grounds to the request of the prince of the Roman (Catholic) Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war, so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German (Roman) Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenseless French (Roman) Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity, there-

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far and wide in promotion of their alleged work. And always, testimony indicates, German consuls were aware of what was going on and ready to give things a push. Pro-Germanism all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Hawaii, Manila, China, Indo-China, Siam, Java, and various parts of Africa has been brought into the case. No part, according to the testimony, seems to have been detached. All blended into the whole scheme, which is alleged to have had its inspiration and propulsion in Berlin."—(The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 19, 1917.)

8. Coaling arrangements made for German naval vessels (June 14, 1914).

"A German cruiser, the *Eber*, was in dock at Cape Town a few days before the outbreak of war, and got away just in time. An intercepted letter addressed to the commander contained certain instructions from Berlin, which were dated June 14, 1914. These instructions revealed a complete system for coaling the German navy on the outbreak of war through secret service agents in Cape Town, New York, and Chicago.

"The commander of the *Eber* was given the names of shippers and bankers with whom he could deal confidentially, the essence of the plan being that a collier would leave Table Bay (Cape Colony) ostensibly bound for England, but really to meet a German warship at an agreed rendezvous. Naturally, so far as Cape Town is concerned, the arrangements have been upset owing to the discovery, and this, perhaps, explains why German cruisers have been more in evidence in North Atlantic waters than in the southern ocean."—(Cape Town correspondent of The London Times, issue of Oct. 6, 1914.)

### South Dakota Ruling

Defense Council Order That Use of German in Public Be Stopped  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—Teaching or preaching the German language, or its use in public meetings, has been prohibited in South Dakota by action of the State Council of Defense. The council came to this decision at its first meeting after reorganization. The meeting was attended by representatives from all sections of the State. A general survey of the needs and requirements of these different sections was placed before the council by the chairmen of the county councils who were called in for consultation.

In this State there are several communities which have never even attempted to get into line with American ideals or American institutions, but have clung to their German language and customs, and now find it hard to break away from such when conditions have reached a stage where American customs have little patience with such customs.

One of their German ministers, in complaining of orders to cease preaching in the German language, makes the appeal that he is not to blame for the fact that he cannot speak the English language except very brokenly, and that many of his congregation cannot understand any other language than German, but that America is to blame. It has not required them to take up American customs, but has allowed them to go on clinging to their old-world ideals for years, and now demands that they break them off at once. His claim is that they should have been required to take up the language and customs of the country when they came here, and long ago they would have been ready for a change.

The State Council, while it admits that there may be some blame along that line as to the country, takes the opposite position that the real blame is on the people who came to America to find the freedom which they could not get in Germany, and yet, instead of attempting to get into lines of American customs and institutions, they have stood aloof and tried to build up German communities instead, and in this they are more to blame themselves than is the country.

### Aliens Must Help

Missouri Defense Council Prepares to Compel Aid to War  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Missouri Council of Defense at a meeting in Hannibal on Thursday decided to begin at once a survey of the property owned by aliens who refused to help the government. In many rural communities farmers were reported to have stated that they would raise no more food than was sufficient for their own needs. Many aliens owning property were named who had refused to subscribe to loans or Red Cross funds.

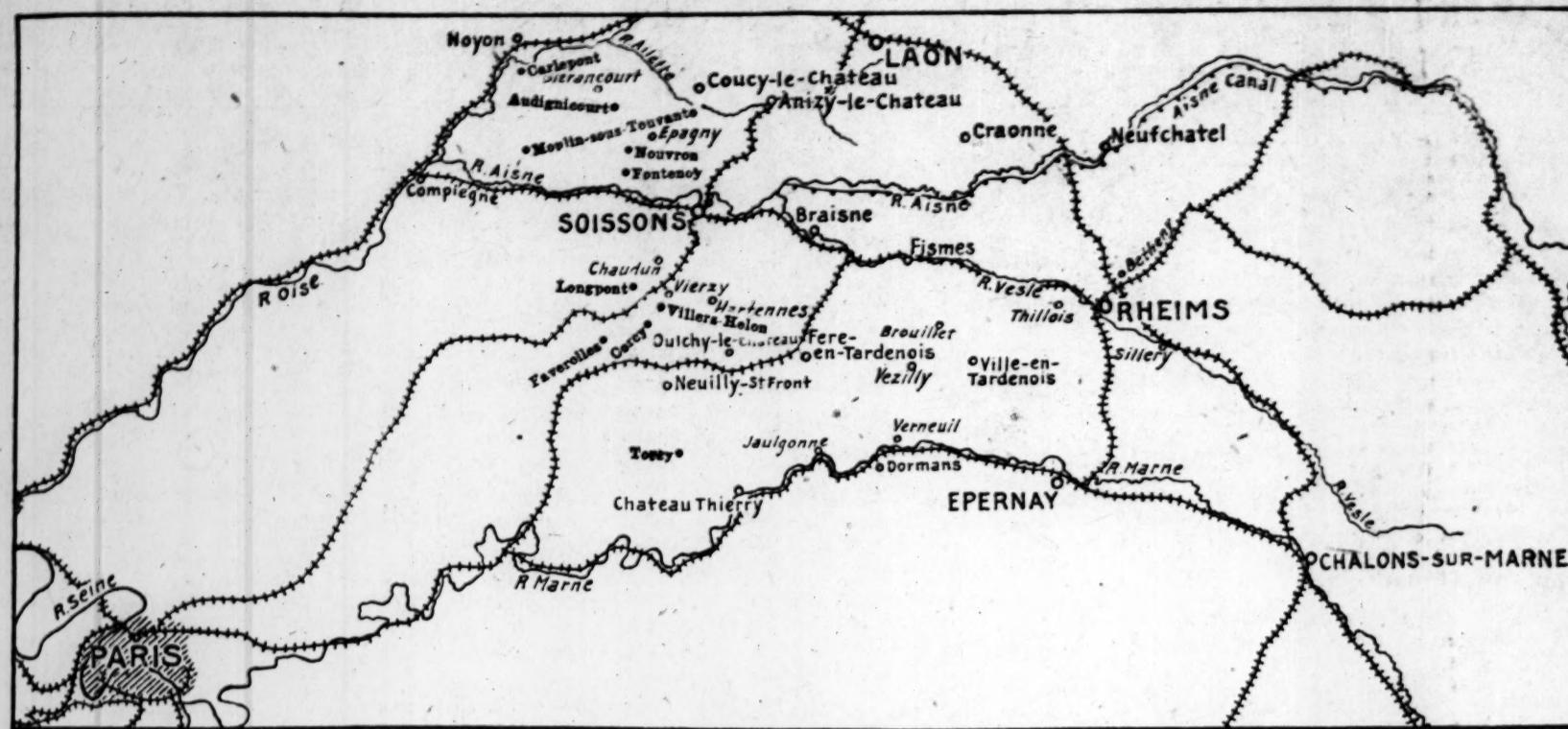
Attorney-General McAllister called attention to law of 1915 making it possible to institute a survey for alien holdings and to confiscate them when found. Under this statute, property, tangible or intangible, money, chattels, securities or intangibles belonging to aliens may be taken.

The council issued instructions to all county councils to continue the crusade against the German language in the State, either in press, school or pulpit. But two public schools have continued it. Several weekly German papers persist, and Attorney-General McAllister stated that much propaganda was injected into them. Efforts will be made to force them to suspend. More conservation of wheat was urged.

### German Colonists Sell Out

Valuable Palestine Property Purchased by the Zionists

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Abandonment of German colonizing undertakings in Palestine, which has been wreaked by the British from Turkey, is predicted by the Zionist organization of America. In an announcement here today of the sale of one of the largest Ger-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Great German pressure is being exerted between the Oise and the Marne where the French troops by their counter-attacks are endangering the position of von Ludendorff's forces

### ALLIED LINE STILL HOLDS STEADILY ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

deputy's statement to the Chamber on his return from seeing General Foch at the front. The French general pointed out that the offensive of March 21 required from eight to ten days to reestablish the situation, and the present offensive had only lasted six days. The deputies could draw their own conclusions. The press generally is optimistic as to the outcome of the battle.

#### Explanation to Be Asked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Renaudel, Socialist leader, has announced his intention of demanding an explanation from the government as to the circumstances which have led to a further loss of French territory to the enemy. M. Clemenceau has been called with the intention to refuse a debate which the Socialists will endeavor to raise at Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber. A declaration from him, however, on the subject of the latest military operations is expected.

#### Casualties in Karlsruhe Raid

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Four persons were killed, six seriously wounded and many slightly injured when 10 British machines attacked the open town of Karlsruhe at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, according to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. Two British airmen were shot down, it was declared.

#### Kaiser Visits Firing Line

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Emperor William went close to the firing line during his visit to the new battle front last week, according to Karl Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. He inspected the captured positions along the Chemin des Dames, and at Fort Conde conversed with General von Boehm.

"The Emperor watched the fighting near Soissons," Karl Rosner continues, "and several times went very close to this town, where a large fire was raging. He was recognized by his troops just ready to march into battle."

The Emperor addressed them briefly on the military situation and the advance to the Marne. The troops cheered him loudly. He then was driven to Berry-au-Bac. Many times he expressed his admiration for the bravery and ability of his troops.

#### Last night's report says:

"On the front of attack fresh progress has been made."

Sunday—The German official report made public on Saturday says:

"South of the Oise, southwest of Chauny, the troops of General Hoffmann and General von Francos threw the enemy out of strong positions near Aisne and south of Belcourt.

"From the northern bank of the Aisne we advanced, amidst violent local fighting, as far as Nouvion and Villeroy."

"Desperate counter-attacks were delivered by the French with fresh divisions, which were brought up by railway and motor cars, against the troops advancing across the Soissons-Hartennes road. In the evening bitter fighting was decided in our favor."

"We pursued the retreating enemy as far as the heights to the east of Chaudun, Vierzy and Blanzy."

"On both sides of the Ourcq River we have crossed the Soissons-Château-Thierry road and again and again breaking the enemy's resistance, have reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Château-Thierry. Between Château-Thierry and east of Dormans we have reached the Marne. From the Marne to west of Rheims we fought our way toward the Verneuil-Olizy, Sarcy, Champigny line."

"Yesterday's fighting again resulted in the bringing in of several thousand prisoners and rich booty. In the last two days we have shot down 36 enemy airplanes."

"The artillery battle revived frequently. Local attacks by the enemy south of Ypres failed."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Monday)—"There is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Successful local operations were carried out by our troops last night in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin and Merris. Our line has been advanced slightly at these points, and 195 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars have

L'Homme Libre, referring to the German offensive which, owing to the allied troops' concentrations from the North Sea to the Oise, had opened toward the Marne from the Allette, with a subsequent change of direction toward Compiegne and Villers-Cotterets to take the allied positions at Montdidier and Noyon in the rear and subsequently force an allied retreat on Paris, says, "Up to the present this vast scheme has only succeeded as regards its first part, and the remainder of the plan is in a fair way to end in complete defeat."

"As important French concentrations in the salient formed by the new front are beginning to have their effect, there is every reason to believe the enemy will experience a complete hold up and the allied economy in the use of reserves will surely enable more powerful counter-attacks to be made than those after the battles of March and April." An extension of the enemy's successes, L'Homme Libre concludes, need not therefore be feared.

been captured by us. Our casualties were light."

"Successful raids resulting in the capture of 20 prisoners, three machine guns and a trench mortar were carried out by us also, southeast of Arras, northwest of Lens, and west of Merville."

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed south of Villers-Bretonneux."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday, which reads as follows:

"London troops carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras, and captured 27 prisoners and a machine gun. A successful raid was carried out by us also southeast of Léna and north of Bethune. We captured a few prisoners in each case."

"Hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, and it also has been active along our front between Albert and Arras and in the Ypres sector."

"The total number of prisoners taken by us in the recent fighting in Aveluy Wood was 72."

Last night's report says:

"Except for artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Our troops continued their counter-attacks during the night along the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne and gained ground at several points. A violent German attack, delivered on both sides of the Ourcq River we threw the enemy back over the Savrées sector and captured the heights of Passy and Courchamps (Château-Thierry sector)."

"At the Marne the situation is unchanged. A section situated on the northern bank at Château-Thierry has been cleared of the enemy. Northeast of Villeroy and on both sides of the Ardennes there were violent counter-attacks by the French. The enemy was repulsed with sanguinary losses."

"East of Rheims, in a local thrust, we penetrated French trenches near St. Leonard, and took prisoners among the garrison of Fort Pommelle, which was temporarily occupied by us."

"A Franco-American depot of enormous extent fell into our hands near Fere-en-Tardenois. Far over 500,000 artillery shells, incalculable supplies of pioneer and telephone materials and over a thousand vehicles were captured there."

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"From the northern bank of the Aisne we advanced, amidst violent local fighting, as far as Nouvion and Villeroy."

"Desperate counter-attacks were delivered by the French with fresh divisions, which were brought up by railway and motor cars, against the troops advancing across the Soissons-Hartennes road. In the evening bitter fighting was decided in our favor."

"We pursued the retreating enemy as far as the heights to the east of Chaudun, Vierzy and Blanzy."

"On both sides of the Ourcq River we have crossed the Soissons-Château-Thierry road and again and again breaking the enemy's resistance, have reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Château-Thierry. Between Château-Thierry and east of Dormans we have reached the Marne. From the Marne to west of Rheims we fought our way toward the Verneuil-Olizy, Sarcy, Champigny line."

"Yesterday's fighting again resulted in the bringing in of several thousand prisoners and rich booty. In the last two days we have shot down 36 enemy airplanes."

"The artillery battle revived frequently. Local attacks by the enemy south of Ypres failed."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Monday)—"There is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Successful local operations were carried out by our troops last night in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin and Merris. Our line has been advanced slightly at these points, and 195 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars have

been captured by us. Our casualties were light."

"Our troops are maintaining the battle on the line of Villers-Eulan, Fanroy, Pries, Montiers and Etriville. We hold Château-Thierry."

"The situation remains the same north and northwest of Rheims. Southeast of that town a violent enemy attack, supported by tanks, drove us momentarily from Fort Pommelle on the railroad, but an immediate counter-attack regained the fort."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office on Sunday issued the following statement:

"On the mountain front the artillery duels have been revived again at many points. Last night an Italian thrust in the region of the mouth of the Plate River was repulsed by our fire."

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MOTHER CHURCH  
ANNUAL MEETING

Officers for the Ensuing Year  
Chosen and Reports Read at  
Business Session of The First  
Church of Christ, Scientist

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Francis J. Fluno of Oakland, Cal., was announced as the new president at the annual business meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. The Mother Church, held this afternoon in the Church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, William R. Rathvon of Denver, Colo., was named treasurer, to succeed Blas Knapp of Boston, Mass., who returns to the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, and Charles E. Jarvis of Boston, Mass., was named as clerk.

The report of the clerk showed substantial increases in the membership of The Mother Church, in the number of members who are engaged in Christian Science healing, and in the number of Christian Science churches and societies throughout the world, which now total 1776. The work of the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committees in aiding men in the military and naval service and in extending relief to sufferers from the war was reviewed, and emphasis was laid on the importance of these war activities.

In an address of acceptance, Dr. Fluno, referring to the war, declared that Mrs. Eddy would surely command the Christian Scientists "In upholding the government of our much loved country."

The proceedings were begun with the singing of the one hundred and ninety-fifth hymn, "Shepherd show me how to go," by Mary Baker Eddy. After this the meeting was continued by the President, William D. McCrackan, who read the following selections from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:

Bible: Psalm 103: 1-12, 19-22;

Matt. 18: 1-6, 10-14.

Science and Health:

33: 18 to 9 next page;

568: 24 to 569-14

570: 1-7, 14-25

After the reading the congregation joined in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. The hymn 170, "How firm a foundation," was then sung, and after this the names of officers for the ensuing year were read by Mr. McCrackan.

The retiring president, Mr. McCrackan, then made the following remarks:

As President of The Mother Church I want to express to you, first of all, my thanks for the loyal support you have given the cause during the past year. I want to thank you for your healing works and the spiritual joy you have expressed to the world. This spiritual joy is like a mental submarine chaser, chasing away all the subtle plans of evil manipulations. There is an eternal disappearance of matter and a forever appearance of the supremacy of Spirit. There is something wonderfully divine going on in the world today—the blooming of God's ideas. There is bliss in their sweet fragrance.

At this momentous hour we must mentally hear the cry of victory. Victory should crown our spiritual vision. Let victory, victory, victory, three times repeated, resound above the din of the world's cry of distress. Let Spirit be our source of information, then we shall not be deceived by the pretenses of the physical senses. Victory is the one great demonstration to be made before peace can be enjoyed. All evil manipulations must be uncovered before the world can enjoy the triumphant march of victory. We are here as winged messengers of countless victories. Overcoming self in daily life brings forward good desires, pure purposes, and the courage of righteous conviction, actuated by divine power.

Christian Scientists, you can take the reins of pure victory in your hands. God gives you the spiritual understanding to free the world from hypnotism, apathy, hypnotic neutral arguments. There is no power in war atrocities to use to hypnotize whole nations by misrepresenting barbaric cruelty. God's name cannot be used as a hiding place. Victory for truth cannot be erased from your thought nor taken out of the consciousness of a righteous world. The history of real victory is already written, and was with God before the world was. "Science" and "Health with Key to the Scriptures" is the interpretation of that victory. Mrs. Eddy has given two chapters uncovering the error now raging in consciousness. They are "Christian Science versus Spiritualism" and "Animal Magnetism Unmasked." The equipment of arms to meet and destroy the enemy is found in these two chapters.

Cannot we out of gratitude and obedience to God decide this day that the world is going to be fit to live in because of our healing works and our righteous thinking? We can all be Daniels and face the lions of today, and Josephs forgiving our brethren, and interpreting dreams with our spiritual vision. We can all go forth with courage unto victory, and overcome the flesh with Spirit, destroy hate with love and banish death with life. There can be no hate nor resentment in a victory filled with the power of God.

Men at this hour of male domination need to learn womanly qualities and the womanly man needs to learn manly qualities. Womanly women need to learn manly qualities, and manly women need to learn womanly qualities. Our Leader writes on page 249 of Science and Health, "Let the male and female of God's creating appear." The Bible tells us of the curse on Adam, that he was driven from Paradise and made to eat bread in the

sweat of his face and that Eve was caused to suffer and be ruled by Adam: Let us take off these curses. We can do this by understanding that we are not descendants of Adam and Eve, but of Father-Mother God, who places no curse on man. If one takes delight in a good or bad reputation, in popularity, in being seen of men, false pride and these beliefs causes human experiences which lead to a fallen man. Not much is said of the fallen woman except that she is known to be worse. That is enough. Normality of Spirit is the law of divine Science for Christian Scientists to follow.

There have been some wonderful healings experienced since we last met here. Many of the parents and relatives of the soldiers and sailors have learned more of the comforting, loving care of God in the hour of war. These men who stand for liberty and the rights of all mankind have been protected and given strength and courage to carry out their duties with power. I feel humbly grateful to them that they are fighting a battle for God, for you, and for me. We cannot do enough for these righteous warriors.

Recently I have had the privilege of helping the soldiers and sailors at different forts in Boston Harbor. The faces of these boys from farms, factories, and colleges, and from almost every walk of life told me that they were being well trained. Are we ready to be trained to respond to God, to be willing instruments of His will? His will obeyed by us gives health, happiness, and all good.

Let this year 1918 be the beginning of a new world, of an everlasting peace of Principle in which men and women become like little children, having the purity of the mind of the Christ. Obedience to spiritual thinking rends the veil of materialism for the world. Let the sick, the sinning, the bereaved, the hungry and thirsty be able to say of each one of us, as we read in the Song of Solomon, "He brought me to the banqueting house and his banner over me was love." I myself came to the spiritual feast of Christian Science because I was unhappy. Everything else had failed me. I also saw in Christian Science the solution of world problems. During the past year my life was saved and I desire to give this grateful acknowledgment of Christian Science healing. I know this very kind of healing is the cause why many of you are here today.

Let us extend our healing works to the whole world. We must awake to the mental manipulations of oriental magic and scholastic priesthood. Ruthless militancy and medical domination are their outcome. Are we aware that the necromancers of today pretend to sit in the high seats of authority and to mesmerize the world with their mental suggestions and hypnotic tricks? The world war is the explosion of the highest form of evil destroying itself. As this darkness is wiped out with spiritual understanding victory will follow and the dove of eternal peace will descend with the light of heaven upon a waiting world.

There should be no defensive waiting for the enemy but a forward march to victory, making the offensive the uncovering of all error. Error is an offense so it can be attacked and destroyed. There can be no discussion nor concession to a false peace. God's joyous victory only can establish real peace.

Mrs. Eddy opened the way for this and our gratitude should increase continually. If we as Christian Scientists do not fully appreciate the most wonderful woman of all ages, how can the world appreciate her and be expected to be healed through her teachings? Yes, the world claims we worship Mrs. Eddy. Why this? Because the enemy does not want woman to lighten the world nor to fill a place of power. The enemy wants to keep the world in darkness. But let us be aware, that mental manipulation cannot instill fear into our thoughts or suppress our ardor or make us withhold our gratitude.

We know that her ever present love has never left us.

## New President Speaks

Dr. Francis J. Fluno Talks on the Christian Science Movement

The new President, Dr. Francis J. Fluno, then spoke as follows:

Once more we are assembled here in this our Annual Meeting, one of the many thoughtful and wise provisions of our revered Leader. It is a joy to meet and take each other by the hand with that confidence and assurance that we are all of one mind in one place, each intent on solving the great problem of being, according to the one divine Principle. Each ready to "Help each other, each other's cross to bear."

Our gratitude to our dear Leader is unbounded when we consider the wonderful wisdom she expressed in founding this so great a movement, organizing The Mother Church, making all the arrangements for its growth and maintenance, both financial and spiritual; providing for the formation and organization of branch churches and societies all over the world; giving us the Manual, which is our sufficient guide in the government of The Mother Church and of the branch churches, so wonderfully based on the divine Principle of Truth and Love, strong in its demands for justice and right and fraught with the Golden Rule, making it adequate not only for the present needs but for all time to come.

We are all with one accord in sympathy with the Board of Directors in the noble work they are doing, so faithful in the discharge of their duty, not only looking after the local needs, but promoting and supervising the Christian Science movement throughout the world.

We are all here to listen to the reports of what has been accomplished during the past year and to get new incentives and ideas of the line of procedure for the year that is now before us.

Speaking after the manner of men,

we, as a nation, are in the midst of a gigantic struggle. All eyes are turned to the East where

The cannons are roaring  
And the war-clouds are lowering.

Anxious mothers with anxious hearts are looking for that consolation and rest, "for which the weary ones sigh," found only in that Love that passeth all human understanding. We need more than ever to double our diligence and alertness in fortifying our strongholds against the intrusion of hatred and malice and against all the hosts of the evil one. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." (Eph. 6:12.)

Methinks if our revered Leader and Pastor Emeritus were personally with us today, her message to us would doubtless be fraught with thanksgiving and rejoicing over the accomplishments of the years that are past. She would speak with praise and commendation of the faithful work of the officers and band of allied workers in the Church of her love. Her heart would surely overflow with gratitude and thanksgiving that the members of The Mother Church stand shoulder to shoulder with the Directors and official workers as well as with those who so faithfully are attending to the work of our publications and periodicals, upholding and sustaining one another in one solid phalanx impervious to the foes of criticism, faultfinding and denunciation. Her ardent desire to us would be that we love one another. That however much of kindness, of true friendship and brotherly love we had practiced in the years that are past, there is still room for more in the years that are to come.

In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 250, line 16, she says, "I make strong demands on Love." To our Leader, Love was not a prescription to be given to one and withheld from another. It was not a garment to be changed to suit the season, to be donned when she went out and doffed on her return. Love was the staff on which she leaned, the strength of her being and the joy of her life. The larger her check, and the more frequently she drew on Love, the greater was her bank account of spiritual wealth. Indeed, in proportion as she drew, her principal increased not only in arithmetical but in geometrical ratio. She certainly would admonish us to love our enemies, to bless them that curse us, to do good to them that hate us and pray for them which despitfully use us and persecute us.

She would encourage all the activities in which our Church membership is engaged—giving comfort to our brave soldiers in the army and navy, dispensing literature and spiritual welfare to them in this their time of need; giving food and clothing and shelter to the starving, destitute and homeless, and she would no doubt be a liberal contributor herself.

She would surely command us in upholding our government, in standing by our President and his Cabinet and the Congress of our much-loved country, and to honor them so long as they seek to honor God and reverence His holy name.

Our revered Leader, page 278 Miscellaneous, says, "The government of divine Love is supreme. Love rules the universe, and its edict has gone forth: 'Thou shall have no other gods before me,' and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' Let us make the molecule of faith that removes mountains—faith armed with the understanding of Love as in divine Science, where right reigneth."

And again in Christian Science versus Pantheism, page 15, in the closing of her Prayer for Country and Church, Mrs. Eddy writes, "May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and 'in the midst of our enemies,' establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the substance of things hoped for—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men."

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Referring to the War Relief Fund, the Treasurer stated that it is the desire of Christian Scientists, as it should be of all others, to do everything possible for the comfort and welfare of the military and civil population in the war-stricken areas of Europe, and wisely to make use of such agencies as may be in their power to contribute for that purpose. Committees of Christian Scientists have been formed in many of the European countries, and through them we are in a position to render the most efficient relief work in the mitigation of human suffering. These committees are bringing comfort and cheer to the homes of those who are in distress through hunger and other forms of deprivation attendant upon the war.

Where the work has been inaccessible to our own committees, as in Poland and Armenia, we have contributed money through duly authorized and accredited relief committees designated by the State Department. By these several methods our contributions have gone to Armenia, Syria, Serbia, Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, England, Canada, Australia and, before hostilities interfered, to Germany. They have also gone to the Y. M. C. A., the Comforts Forwarding Committee of Christian Scientists and other benevolent organizations. Our activities are extended to all alike, of whatever race

Publishing Society

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tion finds that The Christian Science Monitor's arrival is eagerly awaited, although four or five weeks old when it reaches Australia, and the Committee can distribute as many copies as it can procure.

The lectures this year have been splendidly attended and the audiences most attentive.

This Church desires to express its gratitude and loyalty to The Christian Science Board of Directors for their unwavering devotion to the cause of Christian Science and the splendid work they have watched the interests of students in all parts of the world."

From the Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, Ill.:

The Churches of Christ, Scientist, of Chicago, extend their greetings to The Christian Science Board of Directors, and to all the officers and members of The Mother Church assembled at its annual meeting.

We are pleased to report the substantial individual progress of the Christian Science Churches of Chicago, and of such work as they have found it expedient to undertake through united effort; also an increase in the attendance and sales of literature at our readings.

The Christian Science churches and Sunday Schools are courageously bidding Godspeed to numbers of their members who have been called to the colors, knowing that their steadfast adherence to Principle will be their sure protection.

We rejoice that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ottawa, Ontario:

We sincerely wish you to know of our deep and loving appreciation of your wise leadership, of our sincere and heartfelt gratitude for your inspiring guidance, your loving and impelling counsel and your clarion calls through our periodicals, pointing out at this time, when, as our Leader says, the world "is . . . becoming the arena for conflicting forces" (Science and Health, p. 96), the vital need for Christian Scientists to awaken to the real significance of the present world struggle in order that each one may, through spiritual understanding, throw his whole "weight" each day into the "line" of Principle, thus effectively aiding in the uncovering and destruction of the aims and purposes of the powers of darkness."

We are grateful, too, for having had destroyed for us, by the illumination reflected in our periodicals under your guidance, the last vestige of "earth's stupid rest" (Poems, p. 14) of darkness.

We are deeply conscious of the fact that we all have been immeasurably helped, encouraged, inspired by and through your demonstration; we are conscious, too, of its inestimable value to the cause of Christian Science and to mankind, and we are gratefully appreciative of the consecrated lives which have made this demonstration possible."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norfolk, Va.:

The most marked growth in the church has been in the distribution of literature. Located in this vicinity are the Norfolk Navy Yard, Naval Operating Base, St. Helena Naval Training Station, Marine Barracks, an army camp, shipyards, a rifle range, the naval reserve headquarters for the fifth naval district, and a naval hospital. The extraordinary demands of the work among the men in the service for patient, unceasing, loving activity, has quickened every department of the church. The attendance at the services has been excellent, the Sunday school has grown, and it has been found necessary to change the reading room hours and to open it Sunday afternoon, to meet the needs of the men in the service for a quiet place to read and study. The local distribution work has been more extensive and more effective; and as the understanding of the universal healing mission of Christian Science has unfolded, we have seen the importance of educating those "at home" along better lines of thinking so they may learn to understand the true significance of the struggle that has involved the whole world, and may learn to express the same spirit of service and self-sacrifice that is being manifested by the men in the army and navy."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island, Ill.:

"As a church, we are grateful to report a year of great blessing and growth in all of our activities. We wish to take this opportunity to express to the directors and officers of The Mother Church our sincerest gratitude for their tireless and faithful work during his past year."

From First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, Eng., for the year 1917:

"Steady progress has been made during the past year by First Church of Christ, Scientist, London. The Sunday School attendance has been good especially considering the fact that quite a number of the older boys have been called up for the army, and the girls have volunteered for government service. The reading room has done splendid work, there has been an increase in the number of Science and Health sold during the year, and of quarters. The work at the London docks has been particularly interesting, the men clamor for The Christian Science Monitor. An average of over 2000 papers a week are given to them, while Journals and Sentinels are often sold for."

The lecture work has been very interesting, more lectures have been given than in any previous year, and there has been an extension of the districts where the public is ready to receive them. A great many strangers have attended and are keen to hear of further opportunities."

Seven Church Meetings have been held during the year. At the second Quarterly Meeting an air raid was in progress during the whole of the meeting, and several bombs were

dropped in the vicinity of the Church, the same thing occurred at the following meeting. No one left the building, and business went on as usual except that a short interval was given for silent prayer.

"It is the earnest desire of the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, that they may demonstrate much love and unity toward The Mother Church, and within their own borders; that they may gain an understanding of the divine Principle, Love, broad enough and deep enough to meet the need of humanity today, healing the sick and sinning and comforting those that mourn; in the words of the Manual "to reflect in some degree the Church Universal and Triumphant."

Letters were also received from:

First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pittsfield, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mich.

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Orange, N. J.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Conn.

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Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Science Society, of The Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochester, N. Y.

Christian Science Society, of Platteville, Wis.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Westmount, Canada.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Dayton, O.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, East Orange, N. J.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, O.

Christian Science Society, Virden, Manitoba.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Montreal.

Joint Committee of the London and District Churches for Christian Science Reading Rooms for Sailors and Soldiers.

After this 30 minutes was devoted to talks from the floor, not exceeding a period of three minutes each. The meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

## ENEMY CARRIED OIL SHIP DATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agents of the Military Intelligence Service at Crotton, N. Y., have arrested Hans Lentz, a marine artillerist of the German navy, who was found to have in his possession office files stolen from the Standard Oil Company. These papers contained detailed information concerning oil-carrying ships, those that had been sunk by submarines being checked off. Lentz has a brother who is a major in the German army, and he announced his hopes of a German victory. After being questioned at the New York Enemy Alien Bureau, he was committed to the Mercer County jail, Trenton, N. J.

## REPORTED EVASIONS IN TAX RETURNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criminal fraud and evasion in tax returns of a number of corporations and big business concerns have been reported by revenue agents and grand jury investigations are now under way or about to start in New England and New York and several western communities.

## INDIA PLEDGES LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The following telegram has been sent by the Viceroy of India to the King-Emperor:

"The conference of ruling princes and representative leaders of all classes of the people of India assembled at Delhi have authorized me, in a resolution passed unanimously, to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of India's dutiful and loyal response to his gracious message, and an assurance of her determination to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing. India is determined that His Majesty's confidence that she will not fail the Empire in its hour of crisis shall be fully justified, and that man-power and resources of the country shall be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the cause for which the Empire is fighting."

## GRADUATES IN MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Out of a class of 187 only 99 were present here today for commencement at the Oregon Agricultural College. The other 88 members are all in military service. Of those who were to have received masters' degrees only two were present. Both were Hindus. A new service flag for the college was dedicated, the first one with its 1056 stars having proved inadequate.

## CINCINNATI'S WAR CHEST CAMPAIGN

Donations to Fund Said to Have Been Facilitated by the Fact Money Was Given by Almost Every One Only for Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—It is declared to be certain that the war chest donations in this city were facilitated many fold by the fact that the money was given by almost every one with the only thought of helping the Red Cross. In fact, the entire campaign was virtually a "Red Cross campaign" to all appearances. Although only 20 per cent of the oversubscriptions was to go to the Red Cross, appeals by women in Red Cross garb, entertainments in the name of the Red Cross, etc., were continued even after the original quota was passed by nearly \$1,000,000. The Knights of Columbus cooperated with the regular team captains in the work of collecting.

Letters were also received from:

First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pittsfield, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mich.

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Orange, N. J.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, Mass.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## Opposition in Toledo, O.

Coercive Measures Used Include Threat of Having Man Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is far greater opposition to the war chest plan in Toledo, O., than is apparent from a perusal of the published accounts in the local papers, a resident of Toledo has informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. And the reason of this has not been far to seek, the informant declared, as each of the daily local papers has run a full-page advertisement of the war chest daily and to their way of looking at it, it would be poor business to publish any opposition to the plan.

"The following incident," he continued, "will give you an example of the methods that have been used in this campaign. My mother received a call over the telephone recently from some one at war chest headquarters, who would not give his name, but who asked a number of questions in reference to the refusal of my younger brother, who works at the Overland Automobile plant, to subscribe to the war chest. She told the inquirer that he was a regular contributor to war relief organization, but that he wished to decide where his money should go and that he objected to the inclusion of the local charities among the beneficiaries of the plan.

The inquirer then declared that he would see to it that the boy lost his position and further intimated that if he was of draft age they would see that he was called for active service. The fact that he is only 17 years old invalidates this latter threat but that it is found necessary to resort to such tactics at all is surely enough to show that the entire system is a faulty one."

Editorial Opinion

American-Reville Declares Plan Is Not Feasible as it Works Out

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The American-Reville says in an editorial, regarding the war chest idea:

"Even the strongest supporters of the war chest idea are agreeing that it is not feasible as it works out. The main advantage sought was to assemble all moneys intended for war relief in one fund, and thus do away with the necessity of the 'drives' as they have developed the last year.

"Cities and states which have tried the plan are dropping it, having found that when the special appeal to the humanity or patriotism of the individual was touched upon, the response was much more prompt and generous than when the more businesslike efficiency of the general fund was asked for."

"Someone has said lately that 'efficiency is the eighth deadly sin,' and it would seem to be so considered in America. The cold-blooded calculation, subtracting all impulse, generosity and sacrifice, has about it entirely too much of Prussian flavor to suit the democratic American."

"When the war chest plan takes

away from the donor his right of bestowing his gift upon the charity he prefers—it takes from him his choice, which would alone make the plan unpopular." Mr. Endicott, the chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, strongly disapproves of the plan, although he gives all due credit to the motive which inspired the war chest idea: the plan was felt to mean greater efficiency of collection and distribution, but, he says, "I see nothing to gain, and much to lose from the entire program. The war chest is a well-intentioned misconception."

Graduates in Military Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Out of a class of 187 only 99 were present here today for commencement at the Oregon Agricultural College. The other 88 members are all in military service.

Of those who were to have received masters' degrees only two were present. Both were Hindus. A new service flag for the college was dedicated, the first one with its 1056 stars having proved inadequate.

The lecture work has been very interesting, more lectures have been given than in any previous year, and there has been an extension of the districts where the public is ready to receive them. A great many strangers have attended and are keen to hear of further opportunities.

"Seven Church Meetings have been held during the year. At the second

Quarterly Meeting an air raid was in progress during the whole of the meeting, and several bombs were

## RED CROSS TOTAL UP TO \$166,439,291

War Council Chairman Declares More Than 47,000,000 Persons Contributed in Last Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross second war fund now totals \$166,439,291, with indications that when all reports from the drive are tabulated a \$70,000,000 oversubscription of the \$100,000 goal will be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To the con-

scientious citizen who has recently arrived in Washington it seems as if the admittances of Mr. Hoover must go over the heads of his neighbors and find lodgement in New York, Boston and other distant cities, for it is a surprise to find much of the bread in hotels, restaurants and bakeries apparently made of white flour. Inquiry will bring the assurance that it is not white wheat flour, so it must be potato, rice or some of the other substitutes now permitted.

Nevertheless, the bread does look and taste as though it had some good wheat flour in it, and it is difficult to find the dark breads which so obviously contain a large amount of bran, corn, rye and other substitutes for white flour. Southern as Washington is in many ways, she does not furnish much corn bread to the stranger within her gates, nor is much of what is obtainable of the first quality.

The supreme feature of this achievement," said Mr. Davison, "is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, but in that it came from every part of the United States, from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color or political creed.

"No American wants thanks because his country has so richly fulfilled her obligation, but I do congratulate every American who has contributed, the greatest time or money toward this plan had been adopted:

"My Dear Judge: Inclosed please find my contribution toward the Red Cross Campaign Fund. I have increased the amount which I intended to give in view of the announcement this morning that the surplus of the fund will be distributed between the Red Cross and the other organizations engaged in the work for the soldiers. I would be in favor of raising annually at one time the money needed for war activities. I am satisfied that the citizens of Cincinnati would much prefer to give their contribution at one time to being called upon several times to donate.

HENRY MOELLER, "Archbishop of Cincinnati."

The quotas and subscriptions by divisions were announced as follows:

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## MORE EVIDENCE IN LONDON LIBEL CASE

Oscar Wilde's Play "Salomé" Is Denounced, While Noel Pemberton-Billing Shows It Had an Unprecedented Run in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—At the resumed hearing of the Pemberton-Billing case, yesterday, Lord Alfred Douglas, formerly a personal friend of Oscar Wilde, cross-examined by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said Wilde was particular that his plays should be acted as written, each word having a meaning and place. He knew Wilde's intentions, and one passage was meant to be perverted. His influence was diabolical, and he regretted having known him, considering him the greatest force for evil in Europe during the last 250 years. When writing "Salomé," Lord Alfred declared, Wilde was studying Kraft Ebing's "Psychopathia Sexualis."

Mr. Pemberton-Billing then showed that "Salomé" had an unprecedented run in Berlin. Questioned as to the reference to the moon in "Salomé," Lord Alfred said Wilde used changes in the moon as a sort of register as to passages in the play. He said also that whenever Wilde was doing something particularly horrible, he always disguised it in the most flowery language.

The question was here raised as to whether Wilde referred to people who understood it as intellectual with peculiar meaning to the words.

Here Lord Alfred protested against counsel for the prosecution producing letters to him from Wilde, declaring at the same time to the judge that he would reply to questions as he pleased, not as the judge pleased, adding, "You deliberately lost my case last time I was here." Many in high positions, he continued, were prone to vice, and attacked him because he was no longer with them. He was ready to go to prison if necessary, prove in dock that what he said about Mr. Asquith was true. Witness knew his regrettable past would be raked up if he came into court, but, in spite of this, he had come in the public interest to tell the truth.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing thanked him impressively.

Father Bernard Vaughan, giving evidence, denounced the play, and could not see how any woman could play the part of Salome.

The play and its probable effects were also condemned by Doctors Clark and Everard and by Mr. Weller, assistant-editor of The Stage. The case continues tomorrow.

## LIMITS OF RECENT SINO-JAPANESE PACT

PEKING, China (Thursday) — (By the Associated Press)—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that the recently signed convention between China and Japan is limited to joint military operations in defense against the German menace in Siberia. Notes exchanged between the two countries on March 25 were made public today by the Foreign Office. The first, from China to Japan, says:

"The means and condition of the cooperation of the army and navy of China with Japan, are comparable with a common military defense against an enemy, for the realization of which plans may be decided upon by mutual agreement of both countries. They will be arranged by the military and naval authorities of both countries who from time to time will consult with each other freely and carefully upon all questions of mutual interest and upon approval of the governments, they will be carried into action according to the demands of the circumstances."

On the same date, Viscount Motono, then Japanese Foreign Minister, replied:

"I propose on behalf of my government that the period in which the notes will remain in force be determined by competent military and naval authorities of the two powers. At the same time the Imperial Government is happy to declare that Japanese troops within Chinese territory for the purpose of such defensive movements will be withdrawn completely upon the termination of the war."

The third note was merely the formal acknowledgment by the Chinese Government of Viscount Motono's reply.

## GERMAN THREATS AND DUTCH SHIPPING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In view of German threats the Dutch Government has prohibited the sailing of any Dutch vessels, except sailing and fishing vessels, and the German obduracy regarding a continuance of the Dutch merchant traffic is thus depriving Holland of supplies from the Allies.

Meanwhile, it is understood, the Dutch Government intends dispatching a convoy to the Dutch East Indies without permitting search.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOR LIST ISSUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The customary list of honors is announced on the occasion of King George's birthday, including five peerages, 11 baronetcies and 35 knighthoods. Lord St. David and Lord Raonha become viscounts. Sir Matthew Arthur, Sir William James Tatton and Mr. G. D. Faber, M. P., become barons. An innovation is made in announcing at the

same time the reasons for the bestowal of the honors.

An interesting feature also is that the King has instituted two new air decorations for officers and two for N. C. O.'s and men. The distinguished flying cross is awarded to officers and warrant officers for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy. The air force cross is awarded to officers and warrant officers for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy. The distinguished flying medal and the air force medal are to be awarded to N. C. O.'s and men of the same conditions, respectively, as above.

## IRISH PASSIVE RESISTANCE PLAN

Proposal to Have Women Join Efforts Against Application of Conscription to Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—As part of the scheme of passive resistance to conscription, it is understood that a proposal is under consideration whereby the women of Ireland shall sign a pledge on the Feast of St. Columba, next Sunday, recording their determination to resist conscription and to fill the places of the men deprived of their work through refusing enforced military service, while doing all in their power to assist the families of such men.

Irish and Nationalist Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—No general movement in Parliament as regards Ireland is noticeable, mainly, perhaps, because of the situation on the western front. Ireland awaits the results of the Nationalist Party conference at which the future of the party will probably be decided. There are signs of the party being divided, one section for a real settlement with Great Britain and Ulster and a real cooperation with the Allies on the matter of military service, the other section for going avowedly or sub rosa for Sinn Fein, pacifism and various other methods of injuring Ireland and the allied cause.

Meanwhile, the government is preparing its campaign for voluntary recruits, and busily framing Home Rule Bill. The general effect of the Premier's visit and speeches in the north is considered to have been satisfactory, and the nation may be said to be more than ever resolutely united in the desire to carry the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Counties May Be Proclaimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—A proclamation issued yesterday states that the counties of Limerick and Tipperary will be proclaimed special military areas if unlawful drilling assemblies continue. Mr. Shortt returned to Dublin from London, yesterday, and meanwhile, no report has been issued of the proceedings at the meeting of the Nationalist Party in Dublin on Thursday.

SHIPBUILDERS CATCH UP WITH SUBMARINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Several thousand employees of the Fore River Shipbuilding plant at Quincy heard directly from Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the National Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, this noon how the work of the shipbuilders of this country has overtaken the submarine of Germany.

Dr. Eaton said that during the first three months of this year 45 ships were built in this country, but that in one week in February alone 50 vessels were destroyed by submarines.

In 30 days in May the shipyards of the United States delivered 250,000 dead weight tons and the last week of May the production had increased so rapidly that 10,000 dead weight tons were delivered a day. Dr. Eaton said the shipyards of the United States are now building ships faster than they are being destroyed by the submarines.

"Workmen are soldiers," said Dr. Eaton, "just as much as the men in khaki." He urged them to forget everything excepting their country, to which their duty is due.

## CONFERENCE HELD ON AMERICANIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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## GERMAN U-BOATS OFF NEW JERSEY

(Continued from page one)

port in a British Admiralty statement that a German submarine of the cruiser class had been sunk by a British convoy submarine, "in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent," which is the southwestern point of Portugal.

Then came, in rapid succession, reports of submarines operating in West Indian waters, and last week a captain of a steamship landing at Norfolk reported having sighted what he believed to be a German submarine somewhere off the Carolina Capes. Later it was explained by Washington that this boat might have been a United States submersible on its way to Europe.

Capt. H. G. Newcomb, who hails from Boston, said the two U-boats appeared less than 600 feet off, when the schooner was 75 miles southeast of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Thinking they were United States submersibles, he hoisted his signal flags. The U-boat commanders at once unfurled the flags of the Imperial German Navy. Captain Newcomb and the crew were given 10 minutes in which to abandon the ship.

The Edward H. Cole, on her way from Norfolk, Va., for Portland, Me., with coal, was owned by Crowell, Thirlow & Co. of Boston.

The members of the crew are:

Robert Lathig, first mate, American, of 27 Neptune Avenue, East Boston, Mass.; William Jones, second mate, American, Everett, Mass.; W. H. Parker, engineer, American, Camden, N. J.; Karl W. Tarkka, James Kunkel, Otto J. Laitinen and John Olson, seamen, Finns, all of New York City; Karl B. Karlsson, Finn, and E. B. Nelson, Swede, messboys, of New York City.

The last Captain Newcombe saw the steamer she was making off at full speed.

The crew of the Cole was subsequently picked up by an American auxiliary naval vessel, brought to an Atlantic port last night, and thence sent here by train.

The auxiliary vessel carrying the Cole's crew was pursued by the submarine but escaped by taking refuge in the Canadian Pacific passenger liner arriving here today.

The liner carried 150 passengers on her maiden voyage. She was traveling in a slow convoy. Last night, at 7 o'clock, when the passengers were giving a dinner to the captain, a wireless message was received, saying:

"We are being attacked by a submarine."

The sender of the S. O. S. flashed the name of his vessel and its exact location also, but these facts were not disclosed.

A few minutes later came another wireless:

"We have been torpedoed."

The captain ordered his liner to leave the convoy and make with all speed for the nearest port. Several other fast ships also broke away from the convoy, and with all lights dimmed, made a dash for safety. The dinner to the captain broke up. Passengers donned their lifebelts and were ordered to their stations beside the lifeboats.

Half an hour later, as the liner was speeding through the night, another wireless message came:

"We are attacked."

This message gave the name of another tank steamer, and also its location.

The port of New York was closed to outgoing shipping as soon as news of the presence of hostile craft outside was confirmed. Similar action has been taken at other Atlantic ports. Meanwhile advices from Washington, after officially confirming the loss of three schooners, declared that measures already in operation and others that will be added will deal with submarine menaces.

The following facts are given concerning boats reported attacked: The Jacob M. Haskell of Boston was a four-master schooner of 1362 tons burden. She was built in 1901 at Rockland, Me., and was 226 feet long, 43 feet beam and 20.5 feet deep. The Isabel B. Wiley of Bath, Me., was a three-masted schooner and was registered at 611 tons. She was built at Bath in 1910 and was 160 feet long, 37 feet beam and 17 feet deep. The Hattie Funn, a three-masted schooner, was 145 feet long, 35 feet beam and 11 feet deep. Her tonnage was 365. She was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1884. The Samuel W. Hathaway, a four-masted schooner, was built at Brewer, Me., in 1902. The Carolina, 3125 tons, had been long in the New York-Porto Rico trade. She was built at Newport News, Va., in 1896.

Sinking of Edward H. Cole

Schooners Attacked by Two Submarines. Boarded and Blown Up

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two submarines attacked the Edward H. Cole, according to the commander of the schooner, Captain Newcomb. They appeared simultaneously, one on each side of the vessel, and signaled the captain to board them. The commander of one of the submarines then boarded the schooner in a small boat and gave the crew 10 minutes to leave the ship.

The crew took to their own boats immediately and the German sailors then planted bombs on the vessel and blew her up.

Just before the explosion occurred an American steamship appeared in the offing and the other U-boat immediately gave chase.

Safety Provisions Taken

Many Submarine Chasers Available for Protection of Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extensive provision against possible submarine operations on this side have characterized the navy's war efforts from the start. The 110-foot submarine chasers were really built for the protection of shipping on the Atlantic Coast. Sent abroad as an experiment when the German U-boat strategy confined operations to the North Sea and the British and French coasts, they proved so useful that the type is being imitated here for the French Government, while many chasers and converted

yachts taken over by the navy submarine service probably are still in United States waters, and a very great number are available for use along the coast.

In addition, many other types of ships are engaged in coast patrol. Other types of larger warships also are in home waters.

Navy officials all along have expressed confidence that they would be able to cope with "such German U-boats as might reach the Atlantic coast. Until full details of the sinkings already reported are received, it cannot be said whether they have to deal with a single raider or with an organized attempt to bottle up United States troopers on this side while the great battle is being fought out in France.

## Life Guard Stations Warned

WORD PASSED ALONG TO BE ON WATCH FOR CREWS OF SUNKEN SHIPS

BARNEGAT, N. J.—Word has been passed along the Atlantic coast to be on the watch for crews of ships sunk by submarines. All the government life guard stations were informed, but up to 12 o'clock nothing untoward had been reported.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.—Orders to watch for submarines were received by the coast guard station here last night from Brooklyn Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orders were issued today to prevent vessels from leaving the port of Philadelphia.

Report Tank Steamers Sunk

Wireless Message Received by Liner Said Vessels Were Attacked

Service of the United Press Associations

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Two tank steamers were sunk by German submarines about 150 miles of Sandy Hook between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, according to the captain of a Canadian Pacific passenger liner arriving here today.

The liner carried 150 passengers on her maiden voyage. She was traveling in a slow convoy. Last night, at 7 o'clock, when the passengers were giving a dinner to the captain, a wireless message was received, saying:

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Meanwhile advices from Washington, after officially confirming the loss of three schooners, declared that measures already in operation and others that will be added will deal with submarine menaces.

Yesterday's Observer, referring to the same matter, writes in an editorial: "Enemy machines were set free that day to kill the Allies. Paris was shelled on the Feast of Corpus Christi as it was on Good Friday and once more a Roman Catholic church in Paris was hit with the resultant murder, while Cologne was spared." The Observer asks also why it was not pointed out to the Pope that British hospitals were being nightly bombed by the basest of all un-Christian crimes." Why, the Observer says, was not represented that the "Vatican's pious and humane efforts must at least be equally exerted and that no one-sided plea in the interests of the enemy could be received?" The leading article concludes with the statement, "For any sign of stern rebuke to Germany by the Vatican in the spirit of Hildebrand we still look in vain."

SUBMARINE NETTED OFF COAST OF EUROPE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—After waiting two days at the spot where the American tanker William Rockefell had been sunk by a German submarine, a flotilla of destroyers and two seaplanes succeeded in capturing the U-boat, according to naval officers, survivors of the disaster, who landed here today. The sea for miles about the spot where the fatal blow struck the tanker was closely watched by destroyers and their accompanying seaplanes. At last the submarine, which had stayed below so long that its air tanks had become exhausted, rose to the surface and was netted.

GOVERNOR SIGNS NEW TRANSIT BOARD BILL

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall, this afternoon, signed the bill placing the duties of the Boston Transit Commission in the hands of the Mayor, Public Works Commissioner and city treasurer of Boston

## TRIAL DISCLOSES METHODS OF I. W. W.

Government's Case Against Men Accused of Conspiracy to Hamper Draft Strengthened by Testimony in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Saturday's session, which marked the opening of the second month of the hearing of evidence in the case of the 112 I. W. W. members accused of conspiracy to hamper the Nation's war activities, was marked by lurid bits of detailed testimony which showed how the I. W. W. spread terrorism. The government prosecutors are expected to take at least one more month in building up their case.

The testimony introduced from day to day continues to strengthen the case which presumes the direction of a nation-wide policy of violence by William D. Haywood, one of the 112 defendants, and other leaders of the self-styled "wobblies" from Chicago headquarters. Letters and reports from Mr. Haywood to lieutenants in various parts of the country showed he had been kept informed of the spread of sabotage and wholesale campaigns of intimidation and terror which paralyzed the machinery of useful industries of all sorts.

That a general strike, for the purpose of tying up ship building in the critical days of U-boat warfare of last September was actually on the verge of being called, was shown in Saturday's evidence. The scope of the strike even was more pretentious than setting at naught the work of the emergency fleet corporation for the Pacific northwest. It sought to stop mining, harvesting and industrial work over the four states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. The general strike in the Pacific northwest was thwarted by the government raids on I. W. W. headquarters all over the country in September, 1917, it was shown. Some of the best direct evidence came from Seattle, where bulletins of that branch showed a referendum of members had been called for early last September.

Farmers and ranchmen in that region of the northwest were great sufferers at the hands of the I. W. W., whose activities took the form of burning and rendering useless threshing machines and valuable farm implements. E. Krauss, secretary of the Portland branch, wrote on Aug. 13, 1917: "Fifty threshing machines are reported as destroyed by fire. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for the men who threw matches into the machines. Insurance companies have refused to pay insurance on these machines. It worked like a two-edged sword. This is the psychological time to hold anti-war meetings for effective anti-military propaganda. We held a big anti-war demonstration in the Plaza the other day. About 5000 people attended."

Spreading of strikes, gun battles, and violence in connection with the steel workers strike at Youngstown, O., furnished dramatic bits of reading in letters exchanged between Haywood and David Ingar, another of those on trial now. Ingar made reports from the scene of trouble to headquarters, and reviewed the situation to Haywood.

"Jan. 5, 1917, a good per cent of the tube department did not come to work," Ingar wrote. "Next day a picket line was placed on the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Works, forcing the rest of the laborers and all millwrights to go on strike. As was expected, the Americans, who received better pay went home and did not show up until the town of East Youngstown was burned. That settled the strike, and it took twice as many yellow legs (soldiers) as strikers, to quell the rebellion."

Later reports, written from jail, informed Haywood, Ingar had been shot and had been charged with starting fire and inciting to riot. Ingar continued his agitation for strikes and violence until his activities were nipped in last September's wholesale government raids. "I have a suspicion Sammy Gompers and the war Socialists have a hand in this game," he wrote after his Youngstown office had been raided.

## STATEMENTS AS TO BULGARIA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria (via Berne)—The semi-official Bulgarian organ, Kambana, recently published the following statement regarding Bulgaria's position:

"In spite of England's naval prestige we nevertheless intervened, and this is where the moral side of our intervention comes in. We entered the war without waiting, and by our advance in Macedonia we made a diversion. This diversion forced the Anglo-French to withdraw their troops from the Dardanelles and to land them at Salonika. It is in this way that we decided the fate of the Dardanelles to the greatest advantage of our allies. Having made our preparations, we intervened with the watchword: Should Germany perish Bulgaria does not deserve to live. We intervened not only in order to realize our union, but to make the German cause triumphant, because a powerful Germany alone can guarantee to us our peaceful development. Our ideal is and will remain cooperate with Germany and to love everything German; which means that we shall remain faithful to the quadruple alliance. . . . One does not change a policy like a garment. Providence has blessed our love for the Germans and has made it possible for us to unite with them and to play a great role in the history of the world."

The Kambana has also secured the

following statement from the Bulgarian generalissimo, Jekof:

"We are but little concerned as to who will be the master of Gibraltar, or who will dominate the seas and the roadsteads of the world. But the question as to who will command in Constantinople touches us most directly. Serbia is annihilated, thanks to our intervention. The future will tell us if this incorrigible culprit is to be partially restored, or if she is to enter into the confederation of our ally, Austria-Hungary. The region of the Morava has been liberated by Bulgarian arms. Concerning this we have precise arrangements with our allies, and our rights will be loyally conceded. We may say here that our formal rights do not extend to Pristina and Prizren; we are holding these towns in conformity with the right of conquest. By the right of conquest, and because of their economic importance, they will remain Bulgarian."

"As an ardent friend of the Magyar people I desire that we may have a common frontier with them. We nourish the best and the most friendly sentiments toward the neighboring monarchy, and it is in this way only that an end will be put to Serbian irredentism, wherever it may manifest itself."

"We are holding Seres, Drama and Kavala. Not only these but everything that we may take from the Greeks will belong to us. Let them be clear on that point. The reason is that not only is the majority of the population of the regions Bulgarian, but these regions have been liberated by Bulgarian arms. Our right extends to Janina and beyond, according to our treaties."

## PROVISIONS OF NEW FRENCH RENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new law has been passed concerning the canceling or modifying of leases and the payment of rents in France during the war period. The law provides that tenants of small dwellings who are serving in the army, or who have been discharged as disabled, or who are in receipt of military or certain other specified allowances, are entitled to claim exemption from payment of rent during the war and during the six months following its termination. Small dwellings are defined in this case as being those of which the rent does not exceed the following limits:

Paris and district.	Unmarried Married	Tenants	Tenants
Communes of over 100,000 inhabitants	120	124	
Communes of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	14	16	
Communes of 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	10	12	
Communes of 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	6	8	
Communes of less than 1,000 inhabitants	4	6	
Communes of less than 500 inhabitants	3	4	

The widow or heir of a tenant fallen in the war may obtain the cancellation of the lease, without indemnity, or making a declaration within a certain period. A lease may also be canceled when the tenant is no longer able, through disablement in the war, to carry on his former occupation. All proceedings at law against mobilized tenants are prohibited during the war, and for a further period of six months. For twelve months from the promulgation of the law, this prohibition also applies to their dependents in certain specified cases, and to the wives and families of men retained by the enemy in invaded districts or interned in enemy or neutral countries.

Those house owners and landlords whose tenants have been freed from liability, either wholly or in part, under this act, or by mutual agreement, are entitled to an indemnity from the State not exceeding 50 per cent of their losses, if their net annual income does not exceed £200 in small towns (under 100,000 inhabitants), £320 in large towns, and £400 in Paris and the Seine Department.

An owner who has been deprived of a considerable part of his resources and is thus unable to pay mortgage installments will be granted a delay, not exceeding a period of three years after the termination of the war, the length of the period being decided by the arbitration committee to meet the case.

Leases may be extended at the tenant's demand for a period equal to that extending from the tenant's mobilization to the end of the war, in the case of business premises, and for two years in the case of dwellings. Special arbitration committees for settling disputes arising out of the operation of the law are to be set up in each district, owners and tenants being equally represented on them.

## BOSTON ELEVATED STOCKHOLDERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—W. J. Mullen of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration went to New Bedford this morning to make an investigation into the strike of textile workers.

**ARBITER GOES TO NEW BEDFORD**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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**TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES CHANGE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Seymour H. Stone, executive secretary, Boston War Camp Community Service, 851 Little Building, has been appointed district representative of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities in War Camp Community Service.

Mr. Stone will have charge of the New England States district.

The communities surrounding the following camps and naval stations have

been organized with a War Camp Community Service representative in charge: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Camp Devens, Ayer, Boston, Cambridge, Hingham, Weymouth, Lowell and Fall River, Massachusetts; Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and New London, Connecticut.

Prof. Rufus Smith of New York University succeeds Mr. Stone as executive secretary of the Boston War Camp Community Service. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in organizing work.

The work of the Boston War Camp Community Service has increased at rapid rate. The leisure time activities for men in both branches of the service have multiplied and individual invitations for week-end parties, Sunday dinners, automobile rides, theater

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND DISLOYALTY

Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League Points Out Relations of Brewers to National German-American Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

• PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Mothers who save and sacrifice should know that within our borders a harmful industry and a disloyal alliance offend much of their sacrifice and service," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address here Sunday night.

"The National German-American Alliance has been under investigation by the United States Senate Judiciary Committee for months," he said. "The official report shows that the dominant purpose of that organization is to promote German kultur in the United States and protect the liquor traffic."

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"We are holding Seres, Drama and Kavala. Not only these but everything that we may take from the Greeks will belong to us. Let them be clear on that point. The reason is that not only is the majority of the population of the regions Bulgarian, but these regions have been liberated by Bulgarian arms. Our right extends to Janina and beyond, according to our treaties."

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## IOWA IS HOLDING STATE PRIMARIES

William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge Unopposed for Renomination to United States Senate  
—Three Judges to Be Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—United States Senator William S. Kenyon of Ft. Dodge will be unopposed in the state primaries today for renomination. He is the only Republican candidate and the Democrats have no candidate. Governor Harding has no opposition in his party and United States District Attorney Claude Porter of Centerville is the only Democratic nominee. Lieut.-Gov. Ernest A. Moore of Cedar Rapids has no opposition in the Republican Party and Frank B. Whitaker of Hillsboro is the Democratic candidate for the nomination. Mr. Whitaker has been prominent in Democratic politics of the State for years and was out for congress in his district two years ago.

Horace M. Hawner of Marengo, attorney-general, elected two years ago after a spirited campaign, is seeking renomination. His Democratic opponent will be Joseph J. Meyer of Carroll.

Scramble for places on the remainder of the state ticket is lively, although the general voter is apparently little concerned over the outcome.

William S. Allen, Republican, present incumbent, will be opposed by C. C. Pugh, Des Moines newspaper correspondent; Walter C. Ramsay, Belmond publisher, and Charles A. Hall, prominent politician, for Secretary of State nomination. J. C. Murtagh, Waterloo attorney, is the only Democratic nominee. Four Republicans are after nomination for superintendent of public instruction. A. M. Deyo, present incumbent, will be opposed by Frank D. Joseph, his deputy; William F. Barr, Polk County Food Administrator, and P. E. McClellan, former state high school inspector. G. W. Walters, Cedar Falls, state normal faculty, is the Democratic nominee.

For State Treasurer, Edwin H. Hoyt, present incumbent, is opposed by A. D. Nye, state inspector in the auditor's office. John Jamison of Oelwein is the Democratic candidate.

For auditor Frank S. Shaw is seeking his third term. He has no opposition. D. F. Kerby, Sioux City, prominent Democratic leader, is that party's sole candidate.

Dwight N. Lewis and Charles Webster, president railway commissioners, are seeking reelection. Edmond J. Bradley, Eldon, and Thomas N. Waud, Mt. Vernon, are also after the nomination. George W. Koontz, Iowa City, is the Democratic candidate.

Judge Frank R. Gaynor, Le Mars, T. S. Stevens, Hamburg and Chief Justice B. W. Presen, Oskaloosa, are seeking renomination as judges of the Supreme Court. V. R. McGinnis of Leon, is the only opposing candidate. Three are to be nominated.

**MR. GALLIVAN AGAIN TO BE A CANDIDATE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In announcing his candidacy for reelection to Congress in the 12th Massachusetts district, Representative James A. Gallivan of South Boston has injected the Sinn Fein issue into the campaign. He charges his prospective opponent, John J. Curley, former city collector of Boston, and brother of the recent Mayor, with supporting the Irish movement, which Mr. Gallivan refers to as a pro-German activity. He states:

"I think I see in John J. Curley and his candidacy many of those elements that made his brother's mayoral contest so objectionable. His continued advocacy of the Sinn Fein movement, with all of its pro-German traits, is unworthy of notice except as it tends to show the last dying flame of Kaiserism in a country now practically 100 per cent pure American."

"As to the other candidates, they are neither insidious nor dangerous. They will be taken care of as the campaign develops. At least they are American candidates and will be treated as such."

**SCHOOL FOR NEGRO TEACHERS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—A regular State Normal for Negro teachers will be held in Alcorn College. Prof. W. F. Bond recently announced. Prof. G. G. Hurst, of the Normal College, assisted by other teachers of prominence in the State, will have charge of this summer school. Teachers holding first and second grade licenses will be given an opportunity of having their licenses renewed, and an examination for state licenses will be given at the close of the session. A model school, taught by an experienced teacher, will be run in connection with the other work.

**CANADIAN MILLING COMPANIES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The report on the operations of Canadian milling companies recently issued from the department of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, covers a period between 1913 and 1917. Among her features the report shows that in 1917, in spite of the war tax, the milling companies had increased their net profits as compared with 1913. It is recommended that the millers' profits be limited by means of taxation on the net returns of their investment. The profits of millers had already been limited to 25 cents per barrel, and the report finds that this sum allowed the big corporations to pay dividends and

pile up reserves. It is pointed out that smaller companies, producing less than 100,000 barrels a year, would have difficulty in keeping afloat on a profit of 25 cents per barrel. The report strongly advocates an increase in the business war profits tax on the milling companies, which course was adopted in the case of the packing companies, after a similar investigation. It is interesting to note that the report, which is both complete and voluminous, is the work of a woman, Miss B. J. McKenna, at one time chief of the staff of the Cost of Living branch of the Labor Department.

**SCOTS DONATE FLAG TO TUSCANIA HEROES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has deposited in the United States National Museum a flag which will excite in the hearts of our people feelings of the deepest gratitude toward our allies. It is the United States flag used at the service for American soldiers who were lost with the sinking of the *Tuscania*. The flag was made by four Scottish women and a Scotsman of Islay House—Jessie McLellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour and John McDougal—in order that over our men there might wave the Stars and Stripes for which they had given their all.

Frank M. America, of the London staff of the Associated Press, who was the first American to arrive at Islay after the disaster to the *Tuscania*, was asked by Mr. Hugh Morrison, the Scottish landowner at whose residence, Islay House, the flag was made, to send this interesting relic to President Wilson with the request that it be placed in some museum or institution to be selected by him. Mr. Morrison took a prominent part in the *Tuscania* relief work, and donated the land for two cemeteries in which American soldiers now lie. The flag, 37 by 67 inches in size, shows plainly by its workmanship that it is hand-made.

This very interesting relic is the second flag of the war now on exhibition in the historical halls of the National Museum, the first being a flag of the Zeppelin L-49, captured at Bourboune les Bains, France, on Oct. 17, 1917, by Lieutenant Lefevre of the French Army, who presented it to Maj. Harry R. Lay, adjutant of the 7th Regiment of Marines, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. This flag was forwarded to the Museum by Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

**ADDING TO FARM SHIPPING FACILITIES**

TOPEKA, Kan.—According to the Topeka Capital, farmers will be aided in transporting their products to market by trucks. The Capital says: "Food and dairy products from large areas in each State that hitherto have been inaccessible to the larger cities because of lack of transportation facilities, will be made available in the future, according to the plans of the highway transport committee of the Council of National Defense."

Investigations upon the operation of rural motor truck lines over the highways surrounding the population centers have demonstrated several important war advantages from the establishment of this service. In every section studied where such service is in effect, farmers invariably have increased the variety and quantity of their production. The existing farm labor supply is greatly conserved by relieving the farmer of the task of hauling his products to market. The investigation shows that in some places the hauling done by five men with wagons can be done by one man with a truck at many times the speed. Additional food is also made available by tapping the farm communities which have no other good shipping facilities. Much of this additional food is now either wasted or deteriorated because of poor shipping facilities. Good roads will make this service available to every farming community in the country."

**CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS**

BOSTON, Mass.—Charters were granted in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

R. A. Wood Company, Inc., Lowell—Paper Goods; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Ralph A. Wood, Carrie L. Wood, John A. Brown and Horace L. Wood, Lowell.

Bowen Manufacturing Company, Boston—Machine manufacture; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Thomas A. Bowens, Brookline; William Berwin and J. M. Gove, Boston.

Robinson Brothers Company, Plainville—Jewelry, findings; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Maurice L. Katz, Worcester; Lewis E. Robinson and E. R. Robinson, Providence.

Louisian Leasing Company, Boston—Land and minerals; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Phillips Ketchum, Brookline; J. Lyne and H. W. Brooks, Boston.

Rogers & Briggs, Inc., Lynn—Boots and Shoes; capital, \$71,200; incorporators, A. L. Briggs and F. L. Rogers, Swampscott, and J. E. Peakes, Cambridge.

Greenleaf Leatherboard Corporation, Boston—capital, \$50,000; incorporators, W. L. Martineau, Boston; Campbell Rosson, Cambridge, and Gertrude M. Whittier, Salem.

**INDICTMENTS UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT**

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—More than 140 indictments, charging violations of the Espionage Act, have been returned by the federal grand jury which has been in session at Superior, Wis. Several prominent men are accused. The names of the defendants will not be made public until the warrants have been served.

## CAMP DEVENS' UNITS EXAMINED

Only Men in Every Way Qualified for War Duties to Be Retained in the Various Companies of Seventy-Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The various units comprising the seventy-sixth division are being given a thorough examination in order to secure only men who are in every way qualified for war duties, and those who are unable to come up to the specified requirements will be placed in other organizations where they can be used to advantage. No estimate can be made of the number of men the division will lose by this elimination process, but it is believed it will be quite extensive. It is expected that the examination will be completed by Wednesday night, and the ranks which are depleted will undoubtedly be filled from the depot brigade, to which the rejected men will be assigned.

It is probable that non-commissioned officers who are transferred from the depot brigade will make the change without losing their rating. Sergeants will go into the division as sergeants, and corporals as corporals.

These non-commissioned officers are expert in drilling recruits, and this has constituted the major part of their work as the different installations of men have been coming into the camp. The brigade itself is also undergoing a reorganization. It is full of men, many of whom are living in tents, and is officered by one brigadier-general, two colonels, six lieutenants-colonels, 16 majors, and about 50 captains. There also will be four permanent officers who will have the rank of captain. It is expected most of these officers will come from outside organizations. The 12 battalions have been formed into four regiments, and an administrative staff has been partially selected. Lieut.-Col. Paul

Hurst acts as brigade commander, and Maj. F. B. Edwards has been made acting adjutant and ordnance officer. Maj. E. L. Weisbrod is acting judge advocate and inspector, and the regimental commanders are Maj. A. B. Hitchcock, Maj. George M. Donaldson, Lieut.-Col. W. M. McDaniels and Lieut.-Col. T. B. Siegle.

Three Quakers, all related, have been brought to camp as conscientious objectors, and assigned to the second separate company. They had recently been sent to Ft. Wright, New York, from which point they were assigned to this cantonment. They were drafted in Mystic, Conn.

The Sunday crowd was smaller than it is stated that the camp was to be closed as on the previous Sunday.

**Registration June 5**

It Is Expected to Record About 40,000 in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—On Wednesday, June 5, it is expected that nearly 40,000 sons of Massachusetts will declare themselves of military age and available for army service, all of whom will have become 21 years of age since a year ago, when 362,825 men of this State, between 21 and 30 years old, registered.

A young man whose twenty-first birthday falls upon June 6 will be required to register for the draft on the day preceding.

Every man whose birth occurred between June 6, 1896, and June 6, 1897, inclusive, must register, whether he is a citizen or an alien. The only exceptions are officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy or marine corps, national guard and naval militia now in the federal service, officers in the enlisted reserve corps, and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps who are in active service.

The hours for this registration are on Wednesday, June 5, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., and the places are offices of local boards or any place these local boards may designate.

Registrants are authorized to go to their places of registration, and follow instructions given there. If expecting to be absent from home on June 5, the registrant is instructed to go at once to his registration board and have his registration card filled out and certified. Failure to register is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year. It may result in loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service.

The forthcoming registration will probably include a larger proportion of men engaged in technical studies than the last registration, and will undoubtedly be largely made up of men just finishing their education and just about to enter business or professional careers.

**Harvard Training Work**

More Than 4000 Enlisted Men Receiving Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At the present time more than 4000 cadets or naval enlisted men are in training at Harvard College or on Harvard land, while its laboratories are being devoted to investigations for the government, and in other ways its facilities are being devoted to winning the war.

The most important activities at present being conducted are the reserve officers' training corps, which gives undergraduates military training while they pursue their regular studies; and three distinct naval schools, the course for members of the naval reserve, the government school for ensigns known as the Cadet School, first naval district, and the United States Naval Radio School.

The course for naval reserves is

given in the astronomical laboratory on Jarvis Street, and includes mathematics, navigation and nautical astronomy, marine meteorology, naval practice and seamanship, ordnance and gunnery with drill.

Many other war activities are conducted by the university, and at the summer school sessions a number of courses relating to war will be given.

A bureau for Harvard men has been established at the American University in Paris to meet the needs of American college men and their friends in Europe, while the Salle Francaise gives men expecting to go to France an opportunity to learn to speak French.

One hundred and ninety-three members of the teaching staff are now engaged in national service, while the records of Harvard men in the various branches of war service, compiled by Frederick S. Mead, give the following statistics: United States Army 1997, United States Navy 713, foreign armies 122, medical and surgical service 581, Harvard reserve officers training corps and other military bodies 917, ambulance service 420, Red Cross and other relief work 229, national, state and other committee work 498, miscellaneous 125, making a total of 3612 men.

It is probable that non-commissioned officers who are transferred from the depot brigade will make the change without losing their rating. Sergeants will go into the division as sergeants, and corporals as corporals.

These non-commissioned officers are expert in drilling recruits, and this has constituted the major part of their work as the different installations of men have been coming into the camp. The brigade itself is also undergoing a reorganization. It is full of men, many of whom are living in tents, and is officered by one brigadier-general, two colonels, six lieutenants-colonels, 16 majors, and about 50 captains. There also will be four permanent officers who will have the rank of captain. It is expected most of these officers will come from outside organizations. The 12 battalions have been formed into four regiments, and an administrative staff has been partially selected. Lieut.-Col. Paul

Hurst acts as brigade commander, and Maj. F. B. Edwards has been made acting adjutant and ordnance officer. Maj. E. L. Weisbrod is acting judge advocate and inspector, and the regimental commanders are Maj. A. B. Hitchcock, Maj. George M. Donaldson, Lieut.-Col. W. M. McDaniels and Lieut.-Col. T. B. Siegle.

Three Quakers, all related, have been brought to camp as conscientious objectors, and assigned to the second separate company. They had recently been sent to Ft. Wright, New York, from which point they were assigned to this cantonment. They were drafted in Mystic, Conn.

The Sunday crowd was smaller than it is stated that the camp was to be closed as on the previous Sunday.

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## DELEGATES GATHER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Constitutional Convention Opens on Wednesday. When an Important Question Will Be That of Relief for Timber Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Delegates for the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention are beginning to assemble here today for the opening on Wednesday, when one of the most pressing questions to be taken up will be that of relief of owners of growing wood and timber from what is claimed to be excessive taxation.

The amendment which the lumbermen want to put through is recommended by the State Tax Commission and would add to the fifth article in the constitution, which deals with taxation, the following words:

"Provided, further, the said General Court shall have full power and authority to specially assess, rate and tax growing wood and timber, without regard to the rule of proportion otherwise required in taxation."

The rule of proportion referred to requires that every kind of property must be taxed at its "full and true value" on April 1 of each year. Acting State Forester A. B. Hastings informs The Christian Science Monitor that he believes such an amendment is expedient and the State Forestry Commission, consisting of William R. Brown, the Berlin paper magnate; Gen. Jason E. Toller of Nashua and Col. George B. Leighton of Dublin, now head of one of the new shipbuilding companies, prepared the following statement on this subject:

"One of the primary reasons for calling the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention was to reform the method of taxing forests, particularly growing wood lands. The present method is one of the causes that is driving them prematurely upon the market in large number, especially throughout the pine region. The testimony is general and overwhelming that the present laws are seriously reducing the number of immature growing woodlots in many towns.

"The Forestry Commission realizes that taxation is not the only reason for premature cutting. High prices since the beginning of the war are a potent reason; but the inducement to sell is greatly aggravated by high taxes, which will increase at least in proportion to values."

"It is of the greatest importance to the preservation of New Hampshire forests that the system of taxation should not be confiscatory upon a large part of the annual forest growth. The convention should not be permitted to adjourn until some action has been taken on this important project."

Forestry Commissioner Brown and Phillip W. Ayers, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Forests and a recognized authority on forestry, are delegates to the convention and will lead the program for a forestry amendment. There will be stout opposition to it, however. The argument is advanced in farming communities that the forestry tax relief plan is to work to the benefit largely of the so-called paper trust and other large timber owners in the north country, and that whatever relief is given timber owners must be made up in the taxes levied upon farmers.

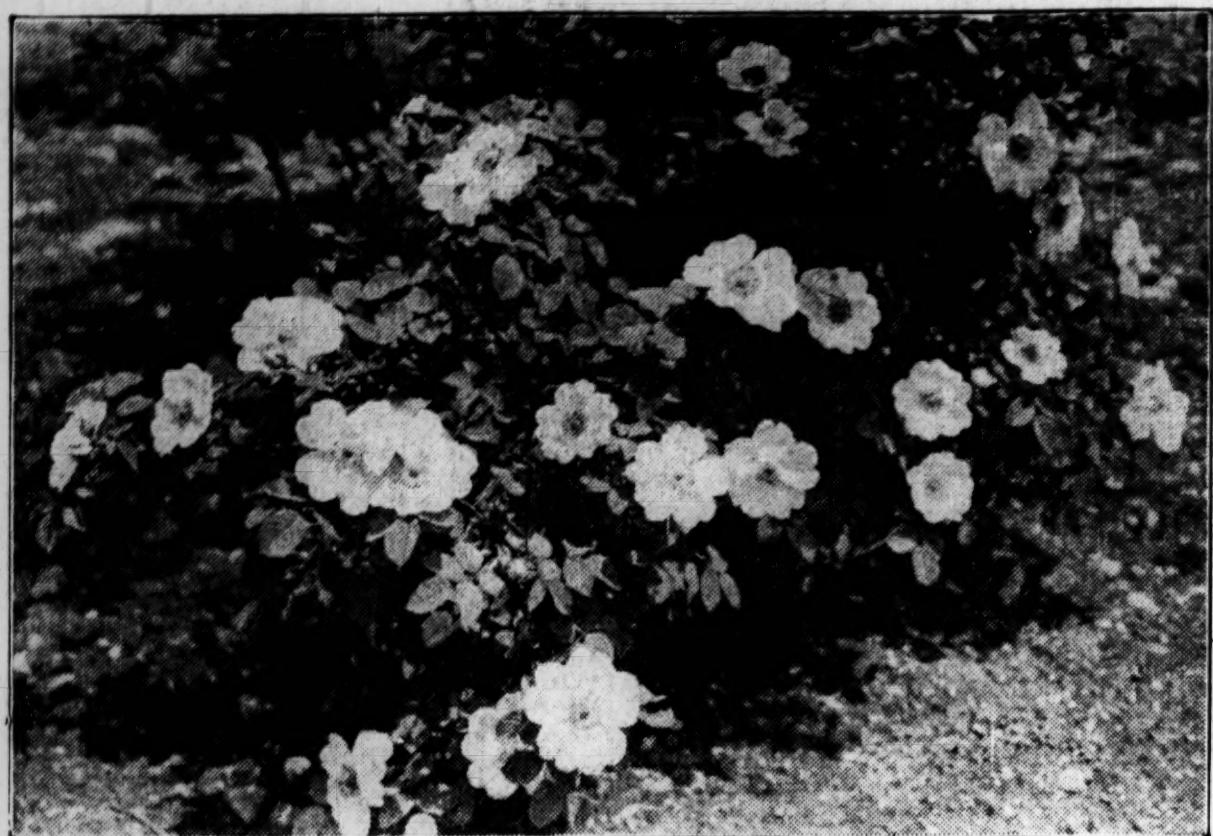
Another argument used with city delegates is that in the past the majority of farmers who have made considerable money have done so by selling off woodlots rather than from the ordinary farm operations. It is undoubtedly true that thousands of farmers have grown well to do by selling their timber, but most of this timber was grown in the period when the constitutional provision of taxation was not enforced, before there was any Tax Commission.

The last Constitutional Convention, held in 1912, submitted an amendment to grant tax relief, but it was coupled with a provision for tax relief also to owners of intangible securities and wild lands. In the referendum on the subject in the fall election of that year, Samuel D. Felker, Democratic candidate for Governor, opposed the adoption of the amendment and indirectly committed his party to the opposition. Mr. Felker was elected, and the amendment received a majority vote, but lacked the necessary two-thirds and was therefore rejected.

## SIGNOR BARZILAI ON CIVIL COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—Signor Barzilai is not the first to affirm that the morale in the war zone is at a higher level, in spite of all the sacrifices involved than it is in some other parts of Italy. The seeds of lack of confidence or of depression were, he declares, often sown during the soldiers' brief return to the towns. That state of things should come to an end he maintained, and there should be harmony in effort and in feeling. They should remember that all the fluctuations of feeling had an effect on the front line where the soldiers had the right to expect the citizens to regard the war as their own.

Signor Barzilai's speech on "War and Civil Cooperation," made to a large audience which filled the Adriano Theater to overflowing, was given under the auspices of the Central Commission for Voluntary Civil Service. Beginning with a review of recent military and political events, he went on to speak of the duties of the civil population. A few days ago the Chief of the General Staff had told him, he stated, after commenting on the thoroughness of the reconstruction of the army after the defeat of Caporetto, that the army asked two



Roses in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum

things of the country, austerity of life and cooperation.

The aim of the Voluntary Civil Service was, he said, to organize this necessary agreement between the trenches and the homes of the citizens, and the first result of the formation of the legion of volunteers would be to make the soldiers feel a solidarity which was comprised in deeds, not words. Some sacrifice of time and convenience and work was asked of the citizens to correspond to the complete sacrifice made by the soldiers of their liberty and their comfort, and for all the risks they ran.

Citizens could offer their work either freely or for remuneration and for whatever task they felt best qualified, either for the whole day or for a few hours. It must not, he said, be necessary for the government to have recourse to compulsion to obtain the cooperation they asked for. Already 200,000 offers of help had come in from all parts of Italy for Voluntary Civil Service, 5000 of which came from Rome and 5000 from Milan.

The war, Signor Barzilai said, had reached its critical stage. To stand firm now meant to decide the result of the war for them. If the tremendous blow which was being struck on the western front and that which undoubtedly would come against their own, were broken against their moral and material resistance, then, perhaps, offers of peace might be made which would compensate them for their sacrifices and constitute a guarantee for the future. Every citizen who valued the blessings of political independence, the prestige of his country, his inheritance and the savings which were the result of his work must realize that he only held them, as it were, nominally and provisionally and that the country must be victorious in order that he might own them actually and definitely. The fate of all the citizens hung on the fortune of war; without victory there would be ruin and destruction.

## VALUE OF A STRONG MERCANTILE MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—From June 25 to 28, the Quebec Division of the Navy League of Canada will conduct an energetic campaign to secure 25,000 members.

Mr. James Carruthers, president of the division, in stating his reasons for wishing to raise the membership to 25,000, points out that to become a great nation Canada must have a powerful mercantile marine.

Already the Dominion has found it necessary to build and launch a great fleet of merchant ships to carry the produce of her farms, forests and mines to overseas lands, and there are in Quebec four shipyards. The Quebec Division of the Navy League of Canada wants these 25,000 members to aid it in insisting that this building program should be continued until Canada has regained at least the position she once held, that of the third nation in the world in the production of ships.

One of the chief objects of the Navy League of Canada is to have enough Canadian sailors to man Canadian ships," says Mr. Carruthers in his manifesto. "That can only be done if every Canadian citizen takes an interest in the matter, talks about the ships, thinks about ships, tells his member of Parliament to speak about ships, teaches his children to be proud of our Canadian mercantile marine, and encourages the boys to join the naval brigades which will shortly be created.

"We must have these ships, for on them we shall depend as the means of exporting the products of our farms, forests, mines and factories. The prosperity of Quebec depends on the creation of mighty shipyards along the St. Lawrence and awakening in our young men a longing to sail these ships over the seven seas.

"I believe that we will have these shipyards and that we will obtain our sailors from those towns and villages along the St. Lawrence which have raised sailors, fishermen and pilots famous the world over for their skill and daring.

"Every man and woman in the Province of Quebec should join the league to help in this great movement. I believe it will mean one of the big events in the history of the Province, spending here of millions of dollars, the erection of great shipyards and the expansion of our big harbors of Montreal and Quebec."

## PATCH PAVING PLAN IS STUDIED

New Boston Public Works Commissioner Giving Attention to What He Believes to Be a Rather Expensive Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—While he is preparing to begin upon a program of street paving in which substantially \$1,800,000 will be spent in the improvement of highways in Boston and \$100,000 in laying artificial stone highways, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, is giving the subject of patch-paving a good bit of attention. He believes that it is a rather expensive practice, and that in many instances it has been overdone in Boston. Then, too, the commissioner knows that the patch-paving is guaranteed for one year only whereas a newly paved sheet asphalt street is guaranteed for five years.

Engineers, in general, agree with Colonel Sullivan regarding Boston street work. There are several streets in Boston where the repairs in the past five or six years actually amount to more than the cost of repaving would have totaled. Of course, it is realized that some patch-paving must be done as the wear and tear upon Boston's streets by the constantly increasing motor traffic is trying them as they have never been tried before.

Columbus Avenue was patched again this year. The five-year guarantee expired in this thoroughfare on Jan. 8, 1917, on that section of this important radial highway from the Boston & Albany bridge to Massachusetts Avenue. Cost of repairs in any

thoroughfare is estimated on the total yardage.

For instance, if one-quarter of the total square yard surface of a street requires patching, the engineer would divide the cost per yard by four and enter into his books that result as the price per square yard for that street's upkeep for that year. The total cost of repairs on a street any one year is divided by the number of square yards in the street and the total is the average expense per square yard for that street for that year.

Columbus Avenue was in such shape last year, owing to the tremendous traffic it supports, that it cost 30 cents a square yard to do the patching. This year the cost is greater per square yard, as more yardage was repaired than last. Now it amounts to well above 60 cents per square yard for two years, and the street will not be in good condition next winter, for it will be breaking down in other places. In two more years the cost will have totaled about as much as a new pavement would have had it been laid last year.

A pavement now is guaranteed for five years. At the fourth year the contractor usually goes into the street and puts in condition to last two or

three years more. So a newly paved street can be counted upon for six or seven years, in good repair and no expense to the city.

Street engineers generally believe patching to be a wasteful and unsatisfactory practice. This year the city pays the Bermudez Company \$1.38 a square yard for a three-inch coating of sheet asphalt and binder on streets where the concrete base is good.

In Harrison Avenue, from East Newton to East Spring Street, the city spent \$1.62 per square yard in the last six years for repairs. At \$1.38 a square yard it would have paid to re-pave the street, but six years ago the job would not have cost so much as today. Another example is Parmenter Street between Hanover and Salem streets where the patching has cost \$1.50 and more in the last five years.

But Cooper from North Margin to Endicott actually cost \$3.54 per square yard to keep in repair for six years and Devonshire from Milk to Water \$3.20 in the same period of time.

Re-paving in all of these instances would have saved the city much money and at the same time these streets mentioned would have been in good repair all this time, something that has not been the case.

## IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—M. Eugene Schneider, the famous French metallurgist, was given a cordial welcome upon taking the presidential chair at the recent annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. In his address, M. Schneider said the industrial destiny of Great Britain after the war depended upon the cooperation between natural scientists and industrialists. They must see to it that an open field was provided for individual enterprise.

Speaking of the vast expenditure on ammunition for the war, M. Schneider recalled that Napoleon won the Battle of Wagram at the expense of 20,000 gunshots. The siege of Sebastopol, he said, cost the allies 1,500,000 shells, while today the Allies were obliged to fire several million shells in order to drive the enemy back a few miles on a very narrow front. He hoped the National Physical Laboratory would serve to establish and maintain a harmonious balance between the efforts devoted to disinterested research and those spent in the pursuit of immediately practical results.

Sir William Beardmore, the retiring president, after referring to M. Schneider in very cordial terms, said they welcomed General Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the United Forces.

"We shall not," he added, "forget our duty as manufacturers to this great general and his colleagues."

An interesting incident of the meeting was the election of M. Schneider's two sons, Lieut. Jean Schneider, who holds the Croix de Guerre, and Second Lieut. Charles Schneider, as members of the institute. Both sons are serving in the French Army.

Some particularly interesting arborvitae specimens were found in a group and grown in such a manner that they can easily be studied by gardeners and landscape architects who may want to use similar trees. Some are pyramidal, others are round topped and still others are very dwarf, although the same age as trees of the same species many times their height.

The rhododendron collection being only a short distance away, the members of the class paid them another visit before dispersing at the close of their tramp. The rhododendrons are blooming remarkably well. The plants of the native species Catawbiense were in good condition Saturday, while the flowers of Rhododendron maximum, another American species, were beginning to open. A number of very beautiful hybrids were blooming well and the arboretum offers an unusual opportunity to become familiar

## ROSES ARE MAKING SPLENDID DISPLAY

Arnold Arboretum Garden Remarkably Complete, Though Prof. Sargent Would Make It Second to None in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A beautiful specimen of the Scotch laburnum is blooming close to the Forest Hills entrance to the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain. This is the tree often called the golden chain, because of the curious pendant form assumed by the large flower clusters. Professor Sargent, director of the arboretum, calls this laburnum the finest yellow-flowered small tree or shrub hardy in New England. Strangely enough, it is not very often planted in this country, although it is common in European gardens and makes a handsome appearance. The specimen mentioned received considerable attention from Professor Jack's walking class on Saturday, after which a brief visit was paid to the shrub garden, where the roses are making a splendid display. Professor Sargent would like to have the arboretum possess a rose garden such as now exists nowhere in the world, a garden wherein should be found every species, variety and hybrid. There must be more money, however, and more land to make this project a reality. Even now the arboretum's collection is remarkably complete and the members of the walking class were greatly interested in the Scotch roses.

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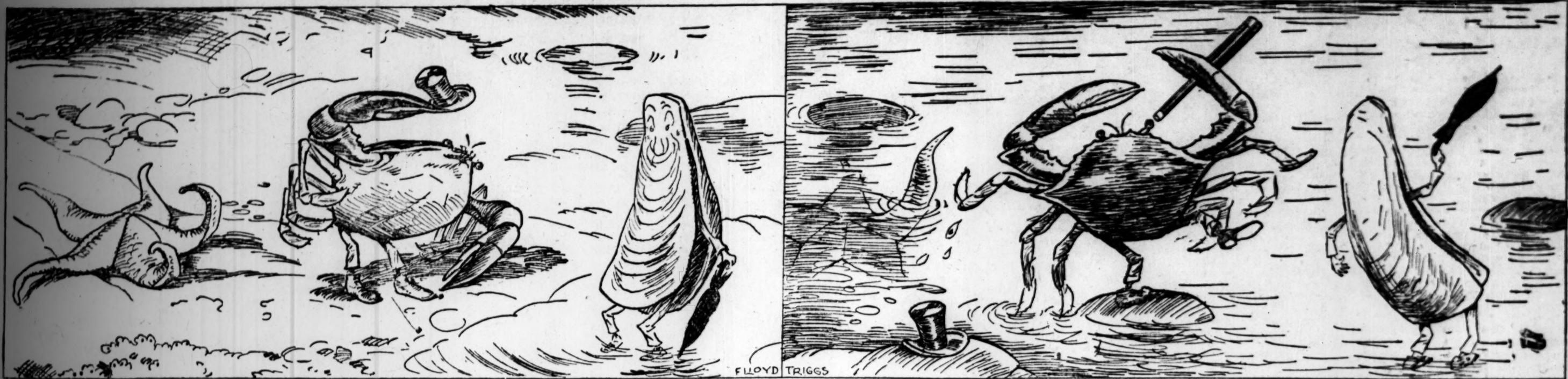
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## MOTOR APPARATUS COMPETITION URGED

Boston Finance Commission Would Have a Thorough System of Tests in Selecting for the Use of Fire Department

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## In Which It Is Explained That a Crab Cannot Be an Astronomer and Why



The crab had stepped on the oyster's toes, and, in apologizing, he backed directly into the starfish. That was how the conversation began. The crab apologized to the starfish for backing into him, and the starfish apologized to the crab for being in the way. Then the oyster spoke up. He said it was a pleasant evening. The crab poked out an eye, and, looking upward, remarked, "A crab in the sky!" shouted the crab, popping out both eyes in great and sudden astonishment at this surprising news.

"Yes," answered the starfish, "one of the oldest of all the constellations or star groups into which the ancients mapped the skies is that of Cancer, the Crab. Cancer, the Crab, is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, or one of the twelve parts into which the ancients divided the ecliptic. It marked

fish, must know a great deal about it," he concluded.

"Not so much as yourself, sir," responded the starfish, "since there is a crab in the sky."

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"Yes," answered the starfish, "one of the oldest of all the constellations or star groups into which the ancients mapped the skies is that of Cancer, the Crab. Cancer, the Crab, is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, or one of the twelve parts into which the ancients divided the ecliptic. It marked

the summer solstice. Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes—"

This was too much for the crab. He put both claws over his ears. "Hold on!" he cried. "Don't tell me anything about the zodiac, and please, oh, please don't explain the precession of the equinoxes! It is beyond my depth. If, as you say, there is a crab in the sky, I want to see it and I want to see it right away!" So he scuttled off backwards to borrow the barnacle's telescope.

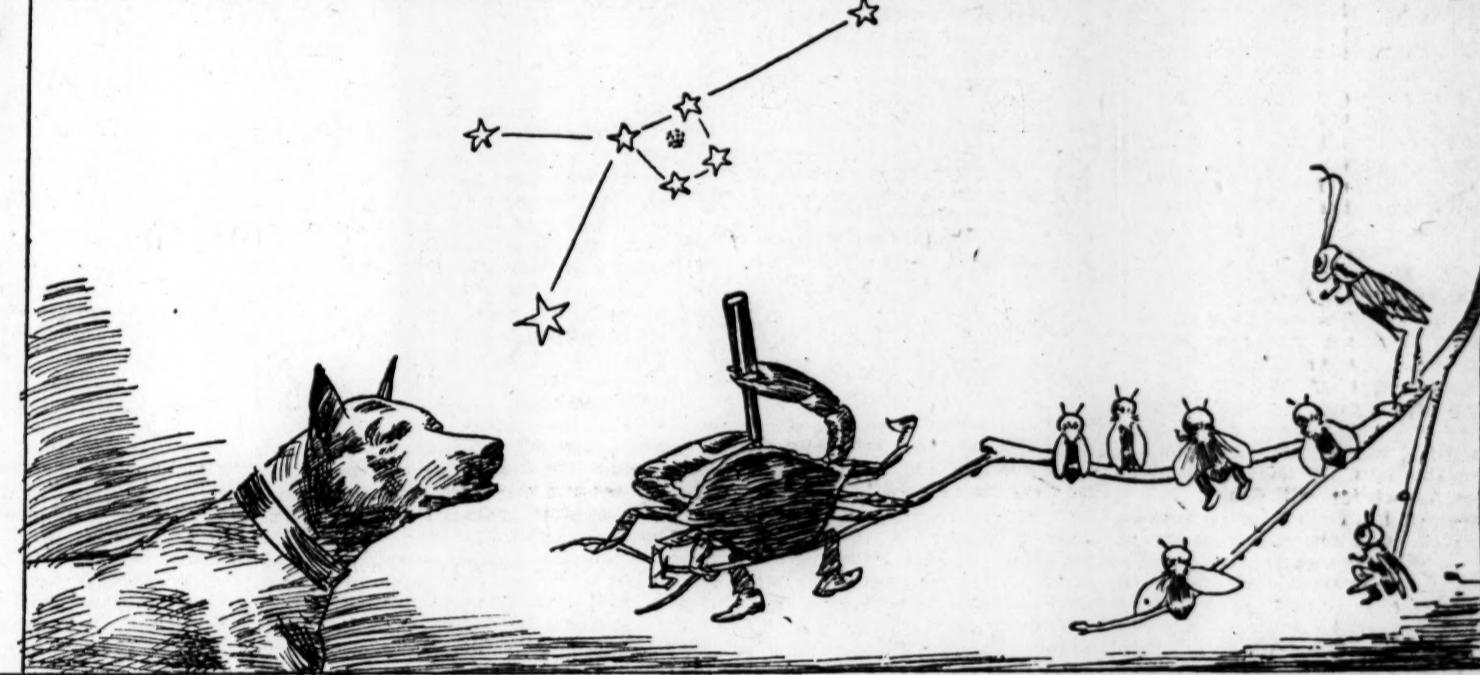
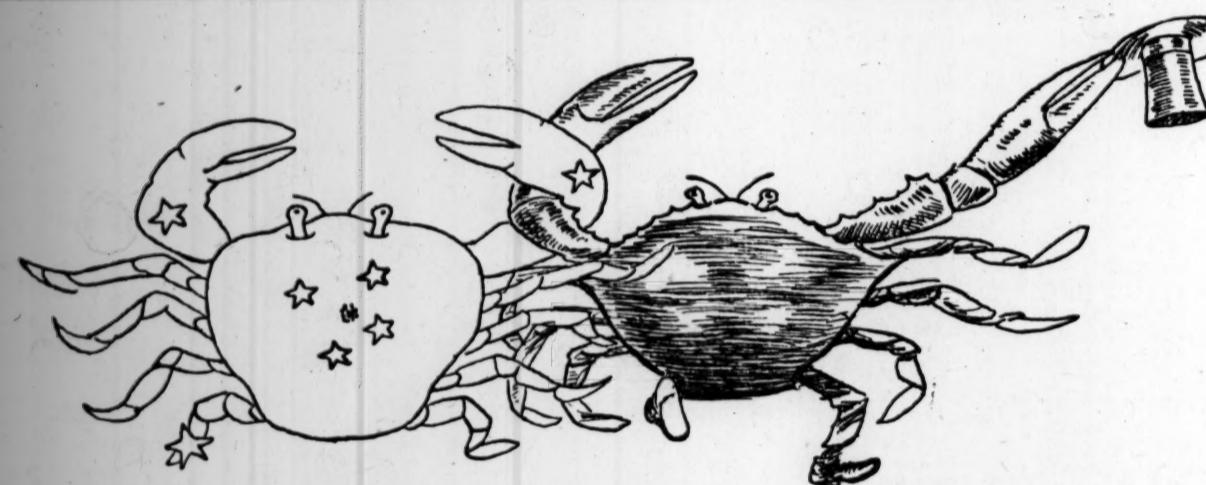
Now, it is impossible for a crab to be an astronomer, and the reason a crab cannot be an astronomer is that

he cannot look through a telescope, and the reason a crab cannot look through a telescope is that he cannot close the other eye. But the crab did not know this and he kept trying to look through the telescope with one eye, with the other eye staring wide open. The result was that he saw stars and starfishes, oysters, clams and planets, all mixed up together. However, the crab was persistent and even a crab's persistence is rewarded. For the sky-crab, noting the little fellow's unavailing efforts to see through the telescope, left off for the moment his business of being in the zodiac and came down. He came down to the beach and picked up the little crab and linked claws

with him, and together they floated out into space. Where they floated to the little crab does not know, but when he returned to the beach he had a great deal to tell. He told about the constellation of the Crab and, particularly, he told about the Bee Hive. What he told about the Bee Hive was highly interesting to certain acquaintances of ours, the Busyville Bees, and to Dingo, the former wild dog, whom they had plucked up in their wide travels, and, likewise, to our Mr. Grasshopper. The constellation of the Crab, he said, was marked by a Y-shaped figure of dim stars between Leo's glittering sickle and the twin stars, bright Castor and Pollux. There were

no very bright stars in the Crab and our eyes appeared but as shiny spots in the night sky, were vast, wonderful groups, numbering sometimes several thousands of great stars, the crab said. The classical name of the Bee Hive cluster in the Crab was Praesepe, which meant "The Manger," for this cluster, like many other celestial objects, went by several names. All this and more the little crab told Dingo. Then he had the dog place him on a low limb, to which he clung while, with the barnacle's telescope to one eye and the other eye staring wide open, he pretended to be studying the Bee Hive cluster and the far, faint stars of Cancer, the Crab.

The Egyptian astronomers symbolized the group as beetle, holding the sun in its "pinchers," which, after all, was not so very unlike a crab. The Bee Hive was a wonderful star cluster in the center of the Crab's back, flanked on either side by two tiny stars. It could be seen with the naked eye, and was a great favorite with the ancient astronomers, who invented some very pretty tales about it. Galileo turned upon the Bee Hive the first telescope, his own invention, and has left us a very pretty drawing of how it looked to him. These star clusters, which to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## How Little Toomai Saw the Elephants Dance

At last the elephants began to file down one after another, as is their custom, till only Kala Nag at the right of the line was left standing side up; and he rocked slowly from side to side, his ears put forward to listen to the night wind as it blew very slowly across the hills. Little Toomai turned, rustling in the fodder, and watched the curve of his big back against half the stars in heaven, and while he watched he heard, so far away that it sounded no more than a pinhole of noise pricked through the stillness, the "hoot-toot" of a wild elephant. Kala Nag rolled out of his pitkets as slowly and as silently as a cloud rolls out of the mouth of a valley. Little Toomai pattered after him, barefooted, down the road in the moonlight, calling under his breath, "Kala Nag! Kala Nag! Take me with you. O Kala Nag!" The elephant turned, without a sound, took three strides back to the boy in the moonlight, put down his trunk, swung him up to his neck, and almost before Little Toomai had settled his knees, slipped into the forest.

The huge limbs moved as steadily as pistons, eight feet to each stride, and the wrinkled skin of the elbow points rustled. The undergrowth on either side of him rippled with a noise like torn canvas, and the saplings that he heaved away right and left with his shoulders sprang back again, and great trails of creepers, all matted together, hung from his tusks as he threw his head from side to side and plowed out his pathway. There was a splash and a trample, and the rush of running water, and Kala Nag strode through the bed of a river, feeling his way at each step.

Kala Nag swashed out of the water, blew his trunk clear, and began another climb; but this time he was not alone, and he had not to make his path. That was made already, six feet wide, in front of him, where the bent jungle grass was trying to recover itself and stand up. Many elephants must have gone that way only a few minutes before. At last Kala Nag stood still between two tree-trunks at the very top of the hill. They were part of a circle of trees that grew round an irregular space of some three or four acres, and in all that space, as Little Toomai could see, the ground had been trampled down as hard as a brick floor. The moonlight showed it all iron gray, except where some elephants stood upon it, and their shadows were inky black.

At last there was no sound of any more elephants moving in the forest, and Kala Nag rolled out from

## Bubbles and Bobby and Kensington Gardens

"Going up to London?" said Bubbles with dismay. Bubbles came to be called Bubbles because, to her, everything is such fun, she simply can't help bubbling over with joy.

"Going up to London?" echoed Bobby in tones of equal dejection.

This time both voices chimed in together.

"Whatever shall we do in London? No animals, no pets, no garden, no room to move in."

"Not quite so bad as that, is it?" said Mummy.

"Oh, well! there will be something, I suppose." But they admitted it doubtfully.

"Such as?" questioned the Mummy.

"Oh, there is a park or something, and some children and some tame ducks, but nothing we shall care for."

"Just you wait and see," said Mummy, in tones sufficiently exciting to provoke curiosity.

"I think I can promise you a nice surprise."

A few days later, Bubbles and Bobby found themselves in London, and the next morning saw them hatted and coated, and booted and gloved, ready to go out.

What could Mummy have meant?

They wondered inwardly, though they tried to put on quite grown-up air, just to look as though they really were not interested at all. And, at any rate, even if they were "country cousins," they would show the little London children they knew how to have in a park, too.

They had not far to go, before they reached Kensington Gardens. Children who live in London, and those also who do not, if they have read the story of "Peter Pan," known of course, that the best gate to go in by is the balloon lady's gate."

When they got there, she sat just as usual, all surrounded by floating, soaring, dancing balloons, stretching and straining on their strings in the wind, as though longing for all the little boys and girls to come and carry them off. Pennies were quickly paid, and balloons chosen, though not so quickly. There were such a lot of colors to choose from which made it a serious and difficult matter, requiring much thought. But, at last, Bubbles made up her mind and decided on a blue one, while Bobby fixed on a red one, because somehow red seemed a more manly color. On they went again, through the gate and down the broad walk.

Here there were hundreds of children in every kind of pram, and every sort of child, some with hoops and sticks flying off down the walk, others with skipping ropes, and again others

with everything you could think of, dolls' prams, wheelbarrows, carts and all sorts of nice things. They certainly looked as happy as country children, thought Bubbles and Bobby, in spite of the fact that they lived in London. Presently they came to the Round Pond; that was a big surprise.

Why, one could even feed the birds, as though they were in one's own garden! In fact, some of them seemed rather tame. The gulls, as they circled round and round above their heads, would catch the bits as they threw them in the air, and would even snatch pieces from their hands, if they stood still and bravely enough. Then there was the pond itself, and there were such races going on between all kinds of boats sailing across. Sailing yachts, and steamboats, little plain wooden boats, big ones, and some very homemade ones, which made them doubly precious to their owners. Perhaps, after all, one might even one's self a little in London.

Was the Round Pond Mummy's "surprise" they wondered, but, if so, why did Mummy invite them to explore the Gardens still further? Bubbles and Bobby looked at each other silently, and went on wondering as they trotted along obediently. They went right round the pond, past the rider on the big horse; and then, forgetting all about "surprises," began running races and chasing each other, dodging on to the grass, and in and out among the trees.

Suddenly Bubbles stood stock-still.

"Oh—h—h—" she said, and then words failed her. For, right in front of her, under the trees, were numbers of the softest, fluffiest-looking little gray squirrels; and, to her amazement, not only did they run about without any shyness at all, but she saw one run right up to a man, hop on to his foot, run up his leg and coat and then sniff an inquisitive, greedy little nose into the man's breast pocket, in the eager search for nuts.

Another squirrel was sitting on a little girl's shoulder, crackling and eating a nut she had just given him. Some, more timid than others, would dart up and take the nuts quickly, and then dash away and hide them under the leaves to eat them more leisurely, later on, when their dining room was not quite so public.

Bubbles and Bobby jumped up and down in their excitement, when, to their dismay, all the squirrels promptly ran away and hid in the trees. However, Mummy soon comforted the children, gave them each a little bag of nuts and told them that, when we wish to have conversations with squirrels, we must re-

## Timothy Blinks Visits the North Pole

The North Wind was blustering about among the trees when Timothy came out, that morning, from his cave. "Hurry up," it called; "better put on something warm."

"Here you are, Timothy dear," said his little friend, Wuzzie Rabbit, and Timothy found a lovely fury coat and cape and mitts and leggings, even fury boots, waiting for him. So he put them on and, waving good-bye to Wuzzie, sailed away with the wind. As they rose over the trees, they passed Knowly, the owl, who was going home to bed.

"Don't keep him up too late," he said, and the North Wind laughed and raced on.

It was a long way to where they were going, but the North Wind is a swift traveller and, suddenly, Timothy looked down to discover the ground was white beneath them. Down to earth they shot, a sparkling, shiny, wonderful earth, where there were rocks of ice and snow.

"Do you know where we are?" cried the Wind gayly.

"No, I really don't," answered little Tim, gazing round with big eyes at the white beauty of it all.

"Well, it's the North Pole," said the Wind and raced over the ground, whipping up the snow and shouting among the rocks. Timothy ran about with red cheeks and shining eyes, and, all at once, he ran into a great bear that he hadn't noticed. It was a very lovely bear, almost whiter than the snow, and it looked gravely at Timothy.

"How 'dye do?" said Tim politely.

"Quite well, thanks," answered the bear. "Have you come here to live?"

"Oh, no, just on a visit with the Wind," said the little boy.

The big bear looked disappointed. "Well, there are heaps of empty caves, warm as anything," it muttered. "Come on; I'll show you around." It stood a moment, swaying its long neck, and then added: "Give me a ride, if you like."

"Oh, yes, Timothy did like very much!"

So he climbed on, and the bear took him for a wonderful ride, showed him lots of caves, and introduced him to other bears and funny-looking birds who stared at him and danced about.

Then the bear climbed and climbed up what Timothy was sure was a mountain; he really thought he ought to walk, but the bear said suddenly: "Oh, you aren't heavy; hang on!" and went on climbing.

At the tiptop, it stopped and there they rested, the tiny rosy-cheeked boy on the back of the great, white bear, and they could see for miles and miles; and the sun, like red coals, was touching the snow to flame, and

## A Great Deposit of Copper Ore

Eskimos have led Canadians to what dominion experts believe may prove to be one of the greatest deposits of copper ore in the world. It is in the northern part of Canada, east of Great Bear Lake and along the course of the Copper Mine River, which runs north into the Arctic Ocean, says the New York Sun.

Nuggets of the copper were obtained from the dwellers in that cold region, who used the metal for their implements. Travelers in the district confirm the tales of the natives.

The specimens of rock gathered indicate a geological formation similar to the highly productive and profitable mines of the Lake Superior district. Copper implements are among those on display in the Eskimo section of the Museum of Natural History in this city.

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## Results and Roses

The man who wants a garden fair, Or small or very big.

With flowers growing here and there,

Must bend his back and dig.

The things are mighty few on earth

That wishes can attain.

What're we want of any worth

We've got to work to gain.

It matters not what goal you seek,

Its secret here repose:

You've got to dig from week to week

To get Results or Roses.

—Edgar A. Guest.

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OPPOSED

Members in North Dakota Are Facing a Struggle on Import-ant State Offices—American-ism Is the Main Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota has been losing some ground politically in the State. It has failed to adapt itself entirely to the new issues of the day. The result is that instead of the league's prospect six months back of making nearly a clean sweep of everything in sight, it is facing a stiff fight on some of the most important state offices.

These are the weak spots in the league's state and congressional ticket. The contest will concentrate on the governorship, the state auditorship, the office of superintendent of public instruction, the railway commissionerships and the third district congressional berth. There is little question that Tom Hall, Secretary of State, John N. Hagan, commissioner of agriculture and labor, A. S. Oleson, commissioner of insurance, William Langer, attorney-general, and S. J. Aandahl, railway commissioner, will be reelected by the league. The league also, without question, will gain sufficient members to control the Senate. Even should there be a terrific slump in league shares, the organization will still in all probability, have control of the House by a comfortable majority.

Knowing this, the independents will concentrate on the governorship, and, while it would seem almost impossible that Frazier, elected two years ago by the largest vote ever accorded any candidate in North Dakota, could be defeated, there is a possibility that he may be. Nomination on the Republican ticket always has meant election in North Dakota. The big battle will be waged at the primaries.

The war has injected into North Dakota politics new issues of which league leaders seem to have failed to take cognizance. Arguments that were merely radical a year ago verge on sedition today, and league speakers are still using much of their last year's campaign material. Enemies of the league in North Dakota have been quick to take advantage of this situation. The Lincoln Republican League named a state and congressional ticket at Minot composed wholly of men who have become prominent since the beginning of the war through their stalwart Americanism. Americanism is the issue on which the Lincoln Republican League and the Farmers Independent League, and the Farmers Union and other opposing organizations, all of which have been affiliated under the head of the Independent Voters Association, will fight.

Governor Frazier will be opposed by John Steen, now completing his second term as State Treasurer, the only independent Republican who withstood the nonpartisan landslide two years ago. Steen is of Norwegian blood, but, like the great majority of Norwegians in the Northwest, he was pro-ally even before America entered the war, and from the time this country went in he has lost no opportunity to express an aggressive Americanism. His administration as State Treasurer has been faultless; he is a large farmer, and he belongs to the race which controls many thousands of votes in North Dakota.

## DEBATE ON EXPORT SCANDALS IN ITALY

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Before the resumption of the discussion on the silk and cotton exports scandal, another regrettable affair, namely the recent arrest of several officials in the Department of Arms and Munitions for dishonest practices, came before the Chamber. Like the older scandal, the new one was also made the occasion for opposition to the government, coming this time, from the official Socialist camp.

In answer to an inquiry from Signor Nava, the Undersecretary for Arms and Munitions, Signor Bignami said that the statements which had appeared on the matter in the press were substantially correct. He protested, however, against exaggeration and against any general condemnation of the officials as a class. The Italian officials, he declared, set a fine example of hard work and honesty. He gave the Chamber an outline of the facts which had led to the arrest of certain officials and of the steps which had been taken to exercise a more thorough control in the future. Full light, he said, would be thrown upon anything of an undesirable nature.

Signor Modigliani, a member of the Official Socialist Party, wished for a fuller discussion, and pressed for a division to decide whether a debate should take place on Signor Bignami's statement, another motion on the subject being also presented by Signor Girardini. The president stated that the time for discussing this was at the end of the sitting when the order of the day for the following day would be decided; in spite of this, Signor Modigliani insisted that it should be discussed immediately, which had the effect of bringing the Prime Minister to his feet with an objection to this course. Modigliani, however, persisted in forcing a division which showed a government majority on the point of 87.

Signor Pietrileoni's motion on the silk and cotton export scandal next came up for discussion; it asked for the nomination of a commission of nine deputies to examine the data concerning the country's exports since

1914 which had been laid before the Chamber by the government, and to propose any further proceedings they might consider necessary. After a short discussion the number of the members of this commission was raised, on Signor Modigliani's proposal to 15.

The bill for extending the term of the present Parliament was opposed by Signor Gambartelli who wished for an election in spite of the war, while other members proposed various modifications in the bill. Signor Orlando stated that the bill aimed simply at extending the length of time for which Parliament could last, owing to the conditions arising from the state of war, and was in no sense intended to alter their electoral arrangements. It was justified by the difficulty which would be presented by the soldiers' vote and the difficulty of compiling the register, but above all by the impossibility that the full discussion which should accompany so important a matter could take place at the present time. He was sure that the project would have the Chamber's approval.

When Signor Girardini's motion came up again, asking for a fuller discussion of the arms and munitions scandal, Signor Orlando begged the Chamber to remember the gravity of the moment. He was aware, he said, of the rights of Parliament, but the rights of control and discussion must be combined with all the other necessities of the State. In deference to this necessity it had been agreed that Parliament should meet frequently, but for short periods only. He asked, therefore, that Signor Girardini's motion should be postponed until the next session of Parliament.

The facts which had come to light concerning the Department of Arms and Munitions made it necessary for the government to look into the matter, especially with regard to contracts, and this they undertook to do. On the other hand, the great work which had been accomplished by the department must not be overlooked, nor all they had done toward furnishing the army with a fresh supply of war material after the disaster of Caporetto. He ended his speech by saying that in order to face their responsibilities the government must be assured of the full confidence of Parliament.

A curious situation followed, for, while Signor Girardini wished to withdraw his motion, Signor Modigliani insisted on pressing for its immediate discussion. At Signor Orlando's request the vote was taken on his own motion that Signor Girardini's motion should be postponed until the next meeting of Parliament, and the subsequent vote showed 305 deputies in favor of the government and 70 against them, giving the government a large majority.

## EXTREMIST LEADERS VICTORS IN NORWAY

By the Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Time after time the leaders of the Parliamentary Socialist Party in Norway were warned that they must accept the challenge of the Extremists, in the same way as Mr. Branting had done in Sweden. Nevertheless they have hesitated, until it is too late. A situation has now arisen bringing the trade unions into opposition to the party organization.

In October last a proposal of the Syndicalists to approve of sabotage and obstruction was defeated by 200 votes to 79. The proposal to strike against military service was defeated by 174 to 86, and the proposal that preparations should be made for a general strike was defeated by 208 to 71.

No doubt the party political organizations are more easily carried away than the trade unions. Mr. Tranmael has recognized this in that he admits that the trade unions, by their continual efforts to improve the lot of the workmen, are in a way, committed in the present state of society. Besides this the members of the trade unions must fulfill certain conditions, they must belong to a certain trade and have given proof of some aptitude for a certain kind of work. Not so with the political organizations, where the intellectuals have full scope.

The meeting of the labor parties was held during Easter. The position they should adopt toward military service was debated, but the proposal of the old leaders was defeated by 149 to 90, and a proposal of the Extremists, expressing sympathy with the strike against military service, without, however, taking immediate action, was adopted by a large majority. By a big majority it was also decided in future to cooperate with the Extremist Swedish Socialist Party and the Zimmerwaldians. After the adoption of this and various other resolutions the old leaders refused to accept reelection to any responsible posts, as they were now divided on fundamental points. Mr. Lian, the old chairman, explained that he would continue to act as chairman of the Associated Trade Unions, but must refuse to take any responsibility for the actions of the party organization. The result was that Mr. Kyre Grep was elected chairman by 160 votes, there being 101 blank voting papers. Mr. Lian was then elected vice-chairman by 125 votes. Mr. Vidnes, the old editor of Socialdemokraten, then resigned and Mr. Scheffo was elected in his place. Mr. Kyre Grep and Mr. Stang belong to the intellectuals.

There is no doubt that the Norwegian authorities may have difficulties to meet, and everything depends on their courage in representing a democracy based on universal suffrage. It is also noticeable that now that the Extremist leaders have obtained the victory they are considerably less violent in their expressions. Mr. Scheffo stated that the party would continue working on the old lines but as "the undoubted fighters for a class."

## ENGINEERING WORK IN SWITZERLAND

### Country Has Done Well, but Rising Cost of Raw Material Demands Economic Solidarity

ZURICH, Switzerland—In the Entente countries, and also in the Central Powers, the machinery and metal industries have developed to a most remarkable degree during the war, though, owing to the enormous demands for munitions and other war material, and the restricted facilities for export, they have been prevented from extending their foreign markets. Perhaps the only exceptions to this are America and Japan, which countries have managed to increase their trade abroad in these branches of industry, and indeed are now exporting types of machinery which they imported before the war. The Swiss engineering industry also, up to the end of 1917, enjoyed a very good business.

According to the Basler Nachrichten, Swiss exports of machinery and mechanical tools and implements amounted in 1913 to 57,000 tons, with a total value of 99,000,000 francs. Three years later, the quantity had increased to 72,000 tons, of the value of 158,000,000. In considering this increase in the value it must be forgotten that the great rise in the cost of raw materials and wages and other costs of production played a considerable rôle.

All through the war the Swiss machinery industry has had to be exceedingly careful to maintain the volume of its exports to the Entente countries and to the Central Powers, as far as possible in the same proportion as in peace times. For this industry is equally dependent on both groups of powers; on the central states for coal and iron and on the Entente for the delivery of highly important metals. With very few exceptions the old-established Swiss firms declined to furnish munitions to either belligerent, though they were not able to prevent a great part of their production being used by both groups for war purposes. Who could have supposed before the war that steam turbines, Diesel motors, pumps and various kinds of iron construction, could ever have been declared war material and subjected to all kinds of export difficulties?

During 1917 it became increasingly difficult to get the necessary raw materials, and the question of prices was far less important than that of delivery. Both groups of belligerents, which completely encircle Switzerland, made more and more rigorous regulations for the control of the export and import of iron and steel. Every new contract brought new restrictions and difficulties in manufacture, quite apart from the constant increase in prices of raw material. Luxembourg raw iron, which before the war cost 80 francs a ton delivered at Zürich, cost last August 510 francs at the works. A further and very great rise in prices is now awaited, through the new commercial agreement with Germany for which negotiations are proceeding. It is clear, however, that some price limit must be fixed, otherwise production must cease. Already, for certain kinds of machinery, this limit has been reached, as orders are falling off. Very few engineering branches can contemplate the future without much concern, whether it be on account of the difficulty in getting raw materials or of the enormous prices. The longer the war goes on the greater become the difficulties of the situation in this important branch of Swiss industry.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister, and Dr. David, headmaster of Rugby, also spoke.

FARMERS PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Foreseeing the possibility of the elimination of the stock raising industry by the encroachments on the grazing lands by the farmers, the Western Stock Growers Association has decided to petition the federal government to facilitate the utilization of thousands of acres of land in Northern Alberta suitable or stock raising, which not being accessible to the railroads are not at present available for cultivation.

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Industrial Group Records Marked Declines for Week—Trading on New York Exchange Again Becomes Professional

Marked declines in the industrial group and scattered strength in the railroads featured the price movement on the Stock Exchange last week. The New York market was active on the decline early in the week, but developed into a traders' affair upon the resumption of business after the holiday. The Marine issues were spectacular, wiping out the early decline in a great burst of strength on Friday and Saturday.

The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended June 1:

## REAL ESTATE

Activity in Dorchester is a feature of the Boston real estate market today, although several important sales have taken place in the city proper, one of the latest being that of the five-story brick structure at 9 Park Square, near Elliot Street, which has been disposed of by Arthur C. Stone, Mary E. Macdonough buys. There are 2129 square feet of land, taxed on \$66,000, and the total assessment is \$74,000.

In the Back Bay section Alice L. Gaertner has given title to the New England Deaconess Association to 193 Pilgrim Road through to Riverway, near Francis Street, comprising a frame house and brick stable and 15,997 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$16,000. The entire assessment is \$3,557,721, a decrease of 12.71 per cent from February, 1917, according to return made to the American Electric Railway Association.

The eastern group of about 5000 miles showed the greatest increase in operating expenses, being 12.50 per cent over last year. The net earnings totaled \$2,070,482, or 37.78 per cent more than in 1917. The largest increase in revenue was in the southern group of 858 miles, being 6.27 per cent more than in 1917. Net earnings increased by 1.65 per cent.

Data representing about 547 miles, which have included taxes, shows that, while operating revenues totaled \$8,833,208, or an increase of 2.47 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917, the operating income decreased 19.84 per cent.

## DORCHESTER SALES

In Dorchester Joseph S. Goldman has sold the property at 37 Fowler Street, near Glenway Street, to Esther Goodman. There is a frame house standing on 3156 square feet of land, all taxed on \$4900, with \$900 on the lot.

Charles F. Areber has taken title from Fanny C. Sweet to 2 Fairfax Street, near Carruth Street, Dorchester. There is a frame house and 6221 square feet of land. The lot is taxed on \$1600 and the whole property on \$4600.

Another Dorchester change involves the frame house and 4500 square feet of land at 75 Wellington Hill Street, all assessed on \$6100, of which \$900 is on the land. May A. Allard sells to Philip F. Flynn.

Clarence A. Greenbaum and wife have sold to William O. Riordan and wife the frame house and 5260 square feet of land at 113 Wellington Hill Street near Ormond Street, Dorchester. The total assessed valuation is \$4100, with \$800 on the lot.

The Ralph D. Morrison estate has sold to Fred H. Stackpole, the property at 137 Wellington Hill Street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house and 4415 square feet of land. The lot is valued for taxing purposes at \$700, and the whole assessment is on \$4500.

The property at 20 Windermere Road, Dorchester, has been sold by the Charles H. Goss estate to the Guardian Cooperative Bank. The total assessment is \$5700, with \$1500 on the 4913 square feet of land, and the rest on a frame house.

Sarah A. McDonald has sold to Marion F. Call et al the property at 48 Nixon Street, near Center Street, Dorchester. There is a frame house and lot of 2729 square feet of land, the latter carrying a tax valuation of \$500. The entire assessment is on \$6500.

**CITY BUYS SCHOOL SITE**  
The City of Boston has just taken title from Charles E. Adams, Howard Stockton and Charles P. Bowditch, trustees of the Francis Real Estate Trust, to 31,256 square feet of land on the east side of Avenue Louis Pasteur, Back Bay, adjoining the land acquired last year as a site for the new Boston Latin School. The city now owns a block of land directly opposite the High School of Commerce containing 141,256 square feet, almost 3 1/2 acres, on which it is planned some time in the future to erect a new Latin School.

The Boston Latin School for a considerable period of years has been located on Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street, and when the new Latin School is erected the English High School will take over the present Latin School. The city paid 80 cents a square foot for the entire lot, of which the greater portion was taken a year ago, and an option on the balance secured until June 1 of this year.

## STREET RAILWAY INCOMES DECLINE

BOSTON, Mass.—Operating revenues of about 7500 miles of electric railway companies scattered throughout the United States during February, 1918, amounted to \$12,699,574, or an increase of 3.17 per cent over the corresponding months of 1917. But net earnings in February, 1918, were only \$3,557,721, a decrease of 12.71 per cent from February, 1917, according to return made to the American Electric Railway Association.

The eastern group of about 5000 miles showed the greatest increase in operating expenses, being 12.50 per cent over last year. The net earnings totaled \$2,070,482, or 37.78 per cent more than in 1917. The largest increase in revenue was in the southern group of 858 miles, being 6.27 per cent more than in 1917. Net earnings increased by 1.65 per cent.

Data representing about 547 miles, which have included taxes, shows that, while operating revenues totaled \$8,833,208, or an increase of 2.47 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917, the operating income decreased 19.84 per cent.

## CHINESE-AMERICAN TRADE IS GROWING

Prospects for the Present Year Are Bright, According to the Chinese Consulate Secretary of New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—**Chinese-American trade in general has been growing steadily, and the prospects for this year are very bright, according to J. S. Tow, secretary of the Chinese Consulate in this city. While certain luxuries, he says, are restricted from importation for the time being, many kinds of foodstuffs which have never been imported before promise to take their place and more than make up for the shrinkage. Mr. Tow expresses the hope that, notwithstanding the fact that America now sends great quantities of food abroad to supply the needs of the armies, she will be able to continue exporting necessary merchandise to China. He believes America's export trade to China for this year at least will remain as usual.

Despite uncertain conditions, lack of tonnage and high silver exchange, Mr. Tow says that the total trade between China and America during 1917 amounted to \$165,162,788 in gold, an increase of 40 per cent over that for 1916, and 127 per cent over that for 1915.

Mr. Tow figures that the total amount of Chinese imports into the United States during 1917 exceeded that of exports to China by nearly \$5,000,000; the excess of Chinese imports over United States exports, however, fell from 170 per cent in 1915 to 150 per cent in 1916. Chinese imports have advanced 137 per cent in three years. Although the United States exports to China were only one-third her imports from China, there was a 27 per cent increase over her exports in 1916 and 110 per cent over those for 1915. The export of steel plates was five times as great as that of the preceding year.

## RAILWAY POINTS

New England delegates to the Chicago convention of fire chiefs occupied reserved Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany Road's Wolverine from South Station today.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of electricians installing electro-pneumatic signal repeaters in Tower 1.

Thirty-eight cars of berries consigned to the Adams Express Company arrived at South Station this morning via the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads.

On account of Dana Hall School closing today the Boston & Albany trains are making special stops at Wellesley for the accommodation of students en route to points west of Chicago.

The Boston & Maine added two new

trains to the schedule today which take the place of the Flying Fisher train between Boston and Rockport via the North Shore.

The New Haven road's private air-brake instruction car 650 was attached to the Poughkeepsie express from South Station at 8:16 o'clock this morning en route to Maybrook, N. Y.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine flying squadron bridge crew, is installing a new protection dam on the Concord & Montreal.

Joseph Dule, assistant general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, has returned to Dalton and Atlanta, Ga.

Three sections of the New Haven-Pennsylvania Federal Express were dispatched from South Station last night on account of heavy travel.

## ELEVATED SHOWS INCREASE

BOSTON, Mass.—During May the gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company showed an increase of \$13,000, or 4 1/2 per cent, compared with the corresponding month last year.

## ADVANCE IN CRUDE OIL

DENVER, Colo.—The Midwest Refining Company has doubled the price for crude oil for the Lander Wyoming district, advancing it to \$1 a barrel.

## PROGRESS MADE BY MISSOURI PACIFIC

One of Few Railroads of the United States Which Do Not Record Decline in Operating Profits

BOSTON, Mass.—The new Pacific Railroad, which on June 1 last took over the former Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways, has made a report covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, that is one of the very few railroad statements in respect to that period which do not record a considerable decline in operating profits and in surplus earned on the stock. Far from showing retrogression, the Missouri Pacific statement shows progressive improvement at each successive step of the analysis of balance sheet and income account at which earning power is tested, culminating in an eight-fold increase in the net income available for dividends.

The operating revenues, which represent the volume of business done show an increase of 11.93 per cent in gross amount and of 12.59 per cent in the per mile average. The net operating income or the profit available for a return on capital shows an increase of 42.62 per cent in gross amount and of 44.82 per cent in the per mile average. The profits therefore apparently increased about 3.5 times as fast as the business.

In their relations to net capitalization the revenues and the profits may be said to measure respectively the potential and the actual earning power of a road. The Missouri Pacific's ratio of revenues to net capital expanded from 21.72 per cent in 1916 to 22.68 per cent in 1917 and its ratio to net capital from 4.36 per cent in 1916 to 5.80 per cent in 1917. The expansion of the ratio of profits to net capital is almost seven and one-half times as great as the expansion of the ratio of revenues showing that actual earning power expanded out of all proportion to the big growth of potential earning power.

Here is how the income account figures out for both years when rearranged for analysis:

	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$78,320,313	\$69,572,812
Interest	3,557,721	3,144,881
Net earnings	3,557,721	3,144,881
Net capital	50,785	46,221
Property value	51,748	46,225
Property ratio	101.94%	99.90%
Stocks equity	104.43%	101.34%
Interest capital	59.48%	77.02%

Obviously the Missouri Pacific needs only the further physical improvement which it is due to receive under government control to put it in the front rank of transportation systems. And by the same token it is fortunate to have the government to push the improvement along. Probably the improvement would not be so certain of speedy accomplishment under purely company auspices.

any desire of the management to pad the earning power of the company.

The road is one of the most important in the West, serving a rich and swiftly expanding region. It goes without saying that the weak spots will be quickly strengthened by the government and the plant brought up to its full operating capacity. The company has been reorganized by a firm that does its work thoroughly and is starting anew under favorable auspices, as may be judged from the following statement of capitalization and investments:

New Co	Old Co
Dec. 31, 1917	June 30, 1916
Capital stock	\$154,000
Interest	57,512
Total capitalization	381,594,220
Investments	26,623,648
Net floating assets	5,772,691
Total deductions	36,412,364
Net capitalization	345,971,355

Net property value, \$321,855

Per mile average:

Net capitalization	Per mile average
50,785	46,221
51,748	46,225
Property ratio	101.94%
Stocks equity	104.43%
Interest capital	59.48%

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## FINANCIAL NOTES

The schr Acubas brought fish valued at \$106,522 to Gloucester, Mass., during the last 12 months. Each member of the crew earned \$3500.

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has approved the purchase by the Boston Elevated of 200 center-entrance motor cars and 100 cars of the trailer type.

Trade between the United States and Latin America for April was \$151,618,000, compared with \$142,182,000 in April, 1917. Trade for 10 months ended April, 1918, was \$1,354,636,000, compared with \$1,160,007,000 for the previous year.

Director-General McAdoo says all future loans by banks and trust companies to railroads are to be held strictly to a maximum of 6 per cent interest. Where institutions are not willing to lend at this rate roads will be aided from the railroad "revolving fund." Advances by the government direct to railroads during May aggregated \$33,700,000, nearly half of which went to the Pennsylvania. The aggregate of advances to May 31 is \$124,300.

The government has ordered 50,000 coal cars to move the winter coal supply. States nearest the bituminous fields will be restricted to soft coal, the government prohibiting the shipment of hard coal to 23 states.

The largest smokeless powder plant in the United States has been completed on the Cumberland River, 15 miles east of Nashville, Tenn. Plant was built by du Pont Company, and is designed to turn out 900,000 pounds of powder daily.

April railroad net earnings were \$80,000,000, or within \$5,000,000 as much as April, 1917, and \$17,000,000 more than in March.

About 3000 commodities, ranging from articles as important as paper, cotton and woolen manufactures, baskets, glassware, fish, meats, furniture and stone, to unessential such as fans, perfume and edible birds' nests, have been placed on the United States restricted importation list to save tonnage.

Representatives of electric interurban railroads in the United States urge all roads to apply to state commissions immediately for authority to raise passenger fares to three cents a mile, or a little less in some cases, and freight rates about 25 per cent, conforming to prospective increases on steam roads. There are more than 20,000 miles of interurban lines.

Averaged over the five years 1911-1915, roughly from the retirement of the Gould management to the period of the receivership, about 31.75 per cent of the revenues was put back in maintenance and for the first five months of 1917, if the reduced interest charge were in effect for entire year 1917, the rate would have been 14.23 per cent and the rate earned on the common stock a shade above 8 per cent on the basis of the net profits revealed by the income account.

In order to establish the integrity of the earning power, brought out in the preceding analysis, the test of the sufficiency of the maintenance outlay must be applied. Bona fide profits are not reached until the requirement as to maintenance has been met and bona fide profits alone are the basis of the earning power.

Averaged over the five years 1911-1915, roughly from the retirement of the Gould management to the period of the receivership, about 31.75 per cent of the revenues was put back in maintenance and for the first five months of 1917, if the reduced interest charge were in effect for entire year 1917, the rate would have been 14.23 per cent and the rate earned on the common stock a shade above 8 per cent on the basis of the net profits revealed by the income account.

With this overstatement adjusted the net income on the basis of the

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CORNELL TAKES BIG TRACK MEET

Ithacans Win Fourth Consecutive Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Championship Title

### STANDING OF THE COLLEGES

	YALE	YALE-PRINCETON	BASE-BALL STANDING
Won	4	6	1,000
Lost	0	2	259
P.C.			
Yale	4	6	1,000
Harvard	1	3	259
Princeton			

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity baseball team won the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular championship title for 1918 here Saturday afternoon by defeating the Harvard varsity in the second and final game of their series, 5 to 3. This victory gives Yale a clean sweep for the season.

While Yale captured the baseball honors, the Harvard crew and freshman baseball team more than evened things up for the Crimson by defeating Yale on the river and in the champion-ship baseball game.

The varsity baseball game was the poorest played of the series. Talcott pitched for Yale, but was not in his best form, giving base on balls, making an error which counted in Harvard's runs and allowing 11 hits. He was given pretty good support by his team mates.

Newton pitched for Harvard, and a little better support by his team mates might have given him a victory. He allowed only eight hits, but gave six bases on balls and hit a batsman. He also made two errors. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Yale ..... 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 x—8 3  
Harvard ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 11 9

Batteries—Talcott and Holmes; Newton and Gannock. Umpires—Corcoran and Stockdale. Time—17m.

The varsity boat race was a rather easy victory for the Crimson oarsmen as they finished with length of open water in 10m. 53s. Yale's time was 11m. 4s. The time for the race was slow, but it took place under very unfriendly conditions and Harvard did not score tied for third with five victories and nine defeats each.

The Crimson oarsmen showed much better form than Yale. They had a very smooth stroke which set the shell through the water without any apparent slowing up between strokes, while there was a very apparent lag in the Yale shell. The Crimson also showed fine ability to raise the stroke without losing any effectiveness, while Yale splashed badly at such times.

While there was no observation train something like 20,000 persons witnessed the race, the river being lined with spectators on both shores.

The freshman baseball game was a characteristic Harvard-Yale freshman game with the Crimson winning by a score of 12 to 8.

### 300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

#### AMERICAN NATIONAL

Ave	Ave
Ruth, Bos. ....	392
Baker, N. Y. ....	384
Miller, Phila. ....	371
Sister, St. L. ....	360
Daubert, Brk. ....	353
Burns, Phila. ....	345
Hooper, Bos. ....	333
Hendrix, Chi. ....	348
ET. Collins, Chi. ....	324
Gandil, Chi. ....	318
Tobin, St. L. ....	314
Schoen, Wash. ....	321
McMullin, Chi. ....	315
Shattuck, N. Y. ....	318
Pipp, N. Y. ....	311
Murphy, Chi. ....	309
Austin, St. L. ....	312
365 L. Magee, Chi. ....	312
Wiegand, Cleve. ....	304
Pratt, N. Y. ....	308
2nd Flack, Chi. ....	304
Speaker, Cleve. ....	301
Na'maker, St. L. ....	300
Johnson, Wash. ....	300

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; F. J. Shea, Pittsburg; J. M. Murphy, Dartmouth; second: M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; third: H. H. Staub, Columbia; fourth: W. J. Carter, Dartmouth; fifth: Time—10m. 4s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. J. Shea, Pittsburg; J. M. Murphy, Dartmouth; second: M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; third: H. H. Staub, Columbia; fourth: W. J. Carter, Dartmouth; fifth: Time—10m. 4s.

550-Yard Run—Won by C. E. Shaw, Columbia; K. A. Mayer, Cornell; second: G. W. Albrecht, Pittsburgh; third: Garvin Hawden, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; fourth: F. L. Abren, Cornell; fifth: Time—10m. 5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by L. C. Dresser, Cornell; D. F. Peck, Cornell; second: W. K. Maynard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; third: R. E. Spear, Cornell; fourth: C. S. Seebach, Cornell; fifth: Time—9m. 42s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by W. G. Klein, Lafayette; G. F. Haifa, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; second: Perry Addleman, Pittsburgh; third: K. D. Maynard, Cornell; fourth: Royal Sheward, Columbia; fifth: Time—4m. 21s.

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Three-Mile Run—Won by W. G. Klein, Lafayette; G. F. Haifa, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; second: Perry Addleman, Pittsburgh; third: K. D. Maynard, Cornell; fourth: Royal Sheward, Columbia; fifth: Time—4m. 21s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by C. R. Erdman Jr., Princeton; S. W. Smith, Cornell; second: G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; third: H. C. Clemons, Cornell; fourth: E. S. Price, Cornell; fifth: Time—10m. 5s.

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16-Pound Shotput—Won by W. C. Beers, Dartmouth; distance, 15ft. 14in.; G. C. Cleveland, Princeton; second, distance, 14ft. 8in.; James Sinclair, Brown, third, distance 13ft. 5in.; J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, fourth, distance 13ft. 9in.; P. M. Chandler, Swarthmore, fifth, distance 12ft. 3in.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Swinfin Eady has recently been appointed Master of the Rolls in place of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, who has resigned. Lord Justice Swinfin Eady has been a judge of the Appeal Court for the last five years, and has the reputation of being both a sound and brilliant lawyer. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879, and was appointed a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in 1901. He became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1913. Lord Justice Swinfin Eady has a special knowledge of company law.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer of Arctic regions, who is reported as having arrived back at De Long's Flord from a trip to Greenland, which, on the whole, has been successful in its completion of knowledge respecting conditions in and about many of the great fords, is secretary of an association of Danish business men and natural scientists with Arctic exploration as their avocation and fad. They pay the bills and he and adventurous compatriots run the risks. The association as far back as 1910 established a trading station at North Star Bay, to serve as a point of departure and as a rendezvous; and it has served American as well as Danish skippers and explorers well, notably the Crocker Expedition headed by MacMillan and the relief expedition sent for MacMillan's safety. When members of this latter party met Rasmussen in April 1917, he was planning to go on the sea ice to Fort Conger, then across Greenland, making not only geographical, but ethnological observations shedding light on conditions among the Eskimos. Rasmussen won international reputation as a polemistic by his able, bold, and prompt attack on the legitimacy of Dr. Cook's claims to discovery of the North Pole. He is far better trained for exploration than many leaders, because of the breadth of his interest in social and economic phases of the life of the Arctic dwellers, as well as in the mere facts of physical nature which he may bring to light.

Thomas Sterling, in the Republican primaries of South Dakota, has apparently won a renomination for the post of United States Senator, which he has held since 1913, his term expiring next year. He is an Ohio man, who was educated at Illinois Wesleyan University. Law being his vocation, he got his training from lawyers, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and two years later became city attorney of Springfield, the state capital. He then migrated to South Dakota, held office as district attorney, sat in the convention which framed the state's first legislature. Twenty years of professional service to litigants and of loyalty to the Republican Party's interests followed. In 1913 he had his reward by election to the Federal Senate. Senator Sterling has interests outside of politics and law that have won him recognition.

Clara Sears Taylor, who is director of the Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., has been connected, during most of her career, with the city of Denver, Colo., and its interests. She is a native of that city and a graduate of its high school. She has long been connected with the equal suffrage cause, and in politics an independent supporter of men and of parties according as her conscience and reason dictated. For nearly 20 years she has been a prolific writer for local dailies and Eastern papers' magazine sections. During her incumbency of the place she now holds, she has seen the work of her division grow so that it is now serving special information respecting woman as related to the war to its own syndicate of papers, 3000 in number; and also to other older syndicates founded prior to the war. Newspapers to the number of 5000 take regularly "special stories," and the division has access to all the trade journals. All in all it is estimated that 25,000 publication offices are being aided.

## WORLD AS SEEN BY ALMANACH DE GOTHA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Two or three copies of a little volume which is at the same time one of the rarest and most curious to readers in all countries outside the Central Empires, and which before the war was a standard work of reference, have found their way into Spain. This is the very old established "Almanach de Gotha"—now in its hundred and fifty-fifth year of publication—published by Julius Perthes at Gotha. As all who have in any way any concern with such affairs are aware, this is a very intimate and detailed work of reference regarding royal and noble families, the diplomatic and consular services, and every kind of statistical information of a national and administrative character such as the naval, military, and other establishments, commercial and economical conditions and results of every country in the world. Since the beginning of the war Germany has prohibited its exportation, with the result that only by extraordinary means have any copies been obtainable outside her own country and Austria.

A few of the 1916 edition found their way into England, last year, through a capture at sea, and a small number of this year's have reached Paris where they have been sold at 56 francs each. The very few copies that have reached Spain are apparently all in the hands of the foreign diplomats. As the information is virtually of an official character, and as the facts stated represent Germany's knowledge of views of other countries and their governments, or the way in which she regards territories that are at the present time the

subject of war problems and struggles, the annual is peculiarly interesting, and an examination of the copy in the possession of a diplomatic personage in Madrid reveals many curious statements.

Owing to the scarcity of paper, the portraits of distinguished personages which used to be included are now omitted, but the general matter is still printed on the finest paper, as before, and it occupies 1040 pages, which is 167 less than in last year's edition. The enormous number of facts that it contains are set down plainly and simply as before, and an effort appears to have been made to maintain the old impartiality, but there are many cases in which the allied powers would be disposed to dissent from the view that the editors seem to take of the disposition of territories and the arrangements for their government. Also, there are many blank spaces representing failures on the part of the compilers to ascertain the requisite facts concerning foreign countries. As usual, it is printed both in German and French, in separate volumes. Some of the more curious and interesting statements may be mentioned.

Among the genealogies of the reigning houses the Prince of Albania now makes his appearance. This is evidently in the nature of an after-thought or a new decision, for in the 1917 edition he was only given in the diplomatic section, the name of the reigning head of the state being left blank. Now the name of William Frederick, Prince of Wied, is given as Prince of Albania, on having accepted the crown, as it is stated, on Feb. 21, 1914, and having ascended the throne on March 13 following. It is not stated that the Prince is absent from his hypothetical kingdom. In the section given to Great Britain it is noted that by virtue of a declaration of the Privy Council on July 17, 1917, the King has adopted for his royal house and family the name of Windsor instead of that of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

One naturally turns to see what is stated in these records about Russia. In the first part of the volume, embracing the details of the royal houses, all the usual particulars about the Tzar and Tzarina and all their family connections are still given, but in the diplomatic section it is stated that in March, 1917, following upon the abdication of the Tzar, Nicholas II, a provisional government was established which proclaimed the Republic in September of the same year. Mr. Lenin is mentioned as President of the Council of this Republic. Mr. Trotzky as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Petrovsky as Minister of Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Kuravlev as Minister of War. The names of the holders of the other government offices, as well as those of the chief officials, are left blank.

As to Poland it is said that it is an independent kingdom—independent of Russia, that is. The French text reads: "Royauame, Indépendant (de la Russie)," which is a very interesting way of putting it. It is stated that it is thus independent by virtue of the declarations made on Nov. 5, 1916, by the emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary and that according to a decree of Sept. 13, 1917, the supreme power is exercised until a king, or regent is appointed, by a regency council composed of three persons, these being Dr. Kowalski (the Archbishop of Warsaw) and Lubomirski and D'Ostrowski. There are also given the names of the Ministry, the religious and judicial authorities, and the governors and other officials, nominated by Germany and Austria for Warsaw and the chief towns. In the way of statistics concerning this new kingdom it is set down that this Poland has a superficial area of 126,955 square kilometers and a population of 13,056,000, working out to 103 per kilometer.

The particulars as to the French army commands are in many cases inaccurate and badly out of date. As to Egypt it is stated that it is a state tributary to Turkey, subject to British protection.

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The level of retail prices of the principal articles of food at April 2 was very little different from that at March 1, states the Labor Gazette, both as regards the articles as a whole and the individual items, with the exception of meat, tea and eggs.

The introduction of a uniform schedule of maximum retail prices of butchers' meat for England and Wales occurred during the month; on the whole there was not much change in the average price of British beef and mutton, but there was some increase in that of imported meat. A reduction of about 4d. per dozen (or 8 per cent) in the price of eggs was due to seasonal causes.

As compared with July, 1914, three of the four cuts of British meat included in the returns showed an increase in price at April 2 averaging about 80 to 85 per cent, the other increase being nearly 100 per cent; imported meat averaged nearly 150 per cent, and bacon 140 per cent dearer, while eggs and fish were more than three times as dear as before the war. Milk, butter and cheese were, roundly, double the pre-war prices, and tea was nearly 20 per cent dearer than in July, 1914. With margarine the advance in price averaged about 70 per cent. The prices of flour and bread were over 50 per cent higher than before the war, while those of potatoes were higher than in July, 1914, by about 50 per cent in large towns and 25 per cent in smaller places.

Although there has been a slight reduction in the level of prices of the principal articles of food in each of the past two months (from 108 per cent above the July, 1914, level, on Feb. 1, to 106 per cent at April 2), there have been advances in the prices of clothing and other items which have slightly raised the general percentage increase in the prices of

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all the items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and so forth). The amount of such increase between July, 1914, and April, 1918, is estimated at between 90 and 95 per cent, taking for the purpose of this calculation the same quantities of the various items in April, 1918, as in 1914. If advances arising from increased taxation of commodities are eliminated, the percentage increase is about 5 per cent.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Politics and the War

CHICAGO NEWS—Interest in the mistakes of the past is largely historical—and hysterical. As a nation we were culpable in having neglected to prepare for war and as a nation we are paying the penalty. We should regretfully acknowledge our errors while working like rational patriots to overcome them and taking to heart the lesson that they must not be repeated. This is not all. Good Americans have no desire in this great crisis to be aligned with the uneasy who are forever trying to set party against party, class against class. Any man who is now a "good Republican" or a "good Democrat," a "capitalist" or a "Socialist" is in danger of not being a good American. One cannot serve any class organization and serve democracy at the same time. Nor can one look forward and backward at the same time. One thing is essential—victory.

Along the Delaware PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The Congressmen making a tour of the Delaware River shipyards are reported to have been greatly impressed by their magnitude and by the enthusiastic spirit of the workers. Come back in six months from now, gentlemen. Where you now see unfinished ways you will then behold great steamships for launching. The Delaware is just beginning to strike its pace. It is going to do more toward winning this war than any other single agency enlisted in the fight against the submarines and the Kaiser.

Railway Workers and Strikes NEW YORK WORLD—An appeal from Director-General McAdoo to railroad workers employed by the Rock Island and other Western railroads should be enough to induce them not to call a strike at this time. If they should not respond out of patriotism, they must realize that they will still be dealing with the United States Government.

Titles in Canada

VANCOUVER (B. C.) SUN—Opposition to titles in Canada comes mostly from men who haven't the remotest chance of ever getting one. Why talk rubbish about titles being undemocratic? If a man has achieved distinction in some walk of life, or has served his country with peculiar ability, isn't there something rather small about refusing him an acknowledgment? In the United States it is the common practice to address men as "Judge" or "Senator" for the rest of their days after they have ceased to occupy these positions. It is a graceful habit, arising from an instinct rooted deep in the heart of humanity. The men who seek to achieve renown in Canada by agitating for the abolition of titles, are extremely careful to make an exception in favor of honors gained in war. Why the discrimination? The basis of it seems to be nothing more lofty than a perception that there will presently be a lot of ex-soldiers in Canada, all of whom will have votes. Titles in this country have occasionally been bestowed unworthily—though not often. To keep the list clean of social climbers who have made money in dubious ways, is desirable. But to say this, is not to say that conspicuous merit should go unrecognized or unadmitted.

OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY PAPERS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Deans of the colleges of the University of Minnesota have made the Minnesota Daily the official publication of the school, making it compulsory for each student to subscribe for it, and adding the price to his tuition fees. A page will be devoted to university announcements and regulations. The new plan is expected to bring all students into closer touch with one another and with the university.

POWER TO SEND THE ARMY OVERSEAS INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Referring to the action of a member of the national army in refusing to be compelled to serve overseas, The Indianapolis News says in an editorial:

"The Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the habeas corpus

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## THE VAGARIES OF PORTRAIT PAINTING

Paolo Uccello (so called from the number of birds he kept in his Florence house) is reported to have said: "How entrancing is perspective!"

The modern writer on art, dazed with differences of vision, is apt to remark: "How entrancing are facts!"

The durable stubbornness of facts is welcome. Here are two. At the Anderson auction galleries, a Greco-Roman portrait, from Egypt, showing a round-eyed Egyptian blonde, sold for \$700. And about the same time Percival Duxbury of Bury, Lancashire, England, was writing a letter to the Red Cross, offering \$50,000 if J. S. Sargent would paint his portrait.

These prices are no criterion of the value of the two portraits. It is sufficient to say that the Egyptian blonde is cheap and the Percival Duxbury is dear; also that the Sargent will be a better work of art, which is as it should be, as Mr. Sargent has 1600 years of experiment and practice to call upon. Between these two examples lies the energy of 16 centuries of portrait painting from which have sprung many of the masterpieces of art.

These Egyptian portraits, so uniform, so impersonal, are not scarce. All the great museums have a few, and they mostly come from one source, from the excavations in Egypt, particularly those of the Fayum district. They are all of about the same size; they all stare, as if astonished, that the Twentieth Century should be regarding men and women "of the Second Century."

The portrait groups from a villa near Boscoreale, on the southern slope of Vesuvius, not far from Pompeii, are earlier than the Fayum heads.

As the eruption happened in 79 A. D., these portrait groups (one of which shows a lady playing the cithara while an obedient maid listens), which are now in the Metropolitan Museum, have the privilege of being among the earliest exhibited portraits, although the merry Cretan frescoes, done many centuries before, might well claim the honor.

And no doubt, even today, in dark lofts and basements of Constantinople, gaunt presents of Byzantine women still survive in the guise of the traditional Madonna.

All these things, in the "face line" as Gainsborough called portraiture, are immature. For centuries there was little improvement, but what is so interesting in the history of portrait painting is that in the Fourteenth Century with Hubert and Jan Van Eyck it suddenly became perfect. The explanation of this wonder is quite simple. The craftsmen of the Cretan jollities, of the Fayum tombs, of the Boscoreale frescoes did not know how to do it. Hubert and Jan Van Eyck did. So, we have such amazing productions as "John Arnolfini and His Wife," "The Man With the Pink" and "The Three Marys." Given the artist of genius, the great portrait follows; given Titian, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Holbein, and we have the great works associated with their names. Velasquez and Holbein stand in a category apart. They seem to have been quite happy in painting portraits. It has never been said that Velasquez tired of painting Philip II; indeed, his highest achievement in the representation of his royal master is the "Philip Old" in the National Gallery, London; and it must have been love of portraiture, and nothing else, that enabled Holbein to keep at so high a level, in the matchless series of drawings of folk at the court of Henry VIII.

But most artists have protested against devoting all their time to portraiture; some have learned to hate it. The reason is that an artist is only happy in painting a theme of his own choice. Daumier was obviously intensely interested when he painted his superb portrait of Berlioz, now in the Versailles Museum, and so was Sargent when he did his searching "Coventry Patmore," a work that might stand as a pendant to Daumier's "Berlioz," but, generally speaking, since the time of the "portrait manufacturers," as Julius Meier Graefe unkindly calls the great school of British portraitists, there has been a rising revolt from men whose work has been so popular that they have been compelled to devote every working day to turning out likenesses that must please the sitter and the relatives of the sitter.

Gainsborough kicked. He wanted to paint landscapes, but his contemporaries insisted upon portraits. Romney could find time, and waited that he could not find time for the production of heroic subjects, which was well, as those he found time to complete are singularly bad.

More and more, as time went on, the public demanded portraits. This is quite natural, as when a citizen rises in the world he does not feel socially secure until he has a portrait of his wife in his drawing room. It is the only branch of art for which there is a demand exceeding the supply. So arose the fashionable portrait painter. Some of them held fast by their artistic rectitude; others have taken the wave in the crest, and have produced in portraiture just what their public wants. This is usually beautiful, smart clothes and an appearance of youth and elegance. Many of the portraits of our day, done under these conditions, are marked by an almost incredible superficiality. They are painted to please the sitter, not to satisfy the artist. Sometimes the note of "chic" and the air of smartness are expressed so cleverly that they become, if not works of art, at least objects of amusement and admiration, such as the portraits of mandolines by Gaudier and Boldini, which are mainly representations of clothes. Some of the best portraits of the day have been produced by artists who

are not professional portrait painters. It would be hard to find two more vital and significant Nineteenth Century portraits than Whistler's "Miss Alexander" and his portrait of his mother. Every artist produces a good thing when he paints his mother. An exhibition of the future will be a collection of portraits of mothers by artist sons.

The essence of good portraiture is characteristic. All the great portraits of the world have revealed character, and in former days men were not as ashamed to find themselves revealed as they were. Pope Innocent X allowed Velasquez to illum him as a crafty, suspicious man. But we are more timorous nowadays. Even Bernard Shaw does not like to be shown as he really is. He was seen to frown angrily at Max Beerbohm's representations of him. Max drew Mr. Shaw standing on his head in his parlor. Under the drawing was this legend: "When I left London the dear man was standing upon his head. Upon my return, after an absence of two years, he was in the same position."

It is characteristic that tells and times.

Van Gogh's portrait of himself, J. J. Shannon's "Phil May," Ghirlaudo's "Cleric With a Wart" are not pretty, but they are intensely interesting; they have character.

It is whispered that J. S. Sargent not only shows a sitter as he is now, but as he will look in 10 or 20 years' time. To be painted by Sargent is like going to a new watering place; you never quite know what to expect. Had Mr. Sargent been allowed to pick his sitters, probably he would have continued to paint portraits, interspersing the labor with landscapes. He had the strength of character to say point-blank—"No, no more." But he was not able to resist a donation of \$50,000 to the Red Cross, and so Percival Duxbury of Bury, Lancashire, England, achieved his desire.

What the portrait painter has to fight is the vanity of sitters who want a pictorial compliment, not a work of art. A portrait can be beautiful; it has been beautiful; it is usually unbeautiful because of the vanity of sitters.

—Q. R.

## CANADIAN ART FOR THE UNITED STATES

A Canadian painter read in The Christian Science Monitor a conversation between an art gallery director and an artist advocating a Colonial (save the word) art gallery in London, where the work of the British artists overseas could be seen and appreciated—not to speak of criticized—by their brethren of the island. The Canadian painter was pleased, but as he thought the matter over he said to himself:

"Our art is very little better known in the United States than in England. With the exception of the St. Louis exhibition fourteen years ago, and an odd show at the MacDowell Club in New York, which nobody saw because few ever go to the MacDowell Club, Canadian painting, as we know it, has never been seen in America. And further, seeing that the war is on and nothing can be done about the Colonial gallery in London until it is over, why not try and make Canadian art known in the United States in the meantime?"

The point is well taken. Canadian painting has passed through the usual stages of a new country's art and has passed through the later ones with a rush. There have been the men trained and practiced in Old World conditions who came and painted in Canada according to their teaching and to please their early settlers who considered themselves exiles from home. They were followed by the men born perhaps in Canada but trained in Europe, and often more faithful to their masters' ideals than their own, and forgetful of their own heritage. But now a new generation has grown up, a generation born in Canada, often trained in Canada, and, above all, wherever born and trained, seeing Canada through Canadian eyes and thereby bringing out the fruits in a manner and style of painting which has no particular affinity to any other style or manner, European or American.

As the painter thought, it is this Canadian painting which should be as well known in the United States as their painting is known in Canada, which pretty well, partly from many exhibitions of American art at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and elsewhere, and partly because Canadians are inveterate travelers and New York is their Mecca, and you can't go far in New York without seeing the work of its painters, which is precisely as it should be and precisely as it is not, at the present time, in Canada.

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Greco-Roman portrait of the Third to Fourth Century

A panel, painted in wax colors, discovered in Egypt

are dependent the designs which form the basis of a multitude of commercial industries.

Many of the Canadian artists—particularly those of the younger school whose work is of special significance in a survey of modern art—are not painting at the present time or are doing so only at military behest. Lieut. A. Y. Jackson, after serving in the trenches, is painting behind the Canadian lines for the War Records Office. C. H. Barraud of Winnipieg, one of Canada's cleverest etchers, is doing the same. Capt. Ernest Fossberg, recovered from wounds, is back in Canada training recruits. Lieut. Lauren Harris, in Toronto, is teaching musketry and employing his landscape painting genius in the production of marvelously realistic targets. J. W. Beatty, Maurice Cullen and H. Varley have just left for overseas also to work under the Canadian War Record Office, and others are likely to follow—and so the list grows—but the recent joint exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy and Ontario Society of Artists now being held in the new galleries of the Art Museum of Toronto is sufficient proof that the spirit is not only not quenched but is strengthening and taking hold of each new recruit to the exhibitors' ranks.

Many fine pictures by Canadian painters belong to the National Gallery at Ottawa; many more could be got from the studios and private owners. As the painter thought, this would seem to be the time when an exhibition of Canadian painting could be gathered together for a tour of the galleries of the United States. It could not fail to be interesting and would probably be surprising as well. It would certainly encourage the Canadian painter to know that his work was being seen and judged by his fellow craftsmen across the border and it would stimulate the American painter to see another school of landscape painting different from his own, and it would undoubtedly do something to cement an artistic alliance between the two countries already bound by every tie of ideal and endeavor.

## NEW CEREMONIAL INDIAN RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The presentation, by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, of two new paintings by Carl Oscar Borg to the Indian collection of the Museum of Anthropology, of the University of California, has served to attract attention to the great number of fine canvases assembled in the collection to assist the student of ethnology. Among them are over a hundred portrait studies of the various Indian tribes by J. H. Sharp, one of the clever American artists in the colony at Taos, New Mexico. Mr. Sharp believes that the Indian subject will assume in American art a much more important place than is at present realized and has spent years in making himself an authority. Then there are a number of excellent canvases by Henry Raschen, a California painter who paints western scenery and Indians; a "Navajo Weaving" by Amadee Joullin, an example of the best of his early work; and a number of paintings in tempera by Mr. Borg, previously presented by Mrs. Hearst.

The two new paintings are in oil. The first shows "The Neman Kachina Dance," literally the "going home dance," since it is the last ceremonial of the season. Here the Hopi Indians have dressed themselves as the gods, the Kachinas, in bright red and white robes/sashes of many colors, and huge masks. The artist has painted them

during a pause in the dance; they have gathered into conversational groups, having laid by their cumbersome masks, which stand waist high among the bushes. The masks are made of boards, cut in steps to a point and completely covered with gorgeously dyed feathers, till they resemble strange garden decorations. In the central group are men dressed as women; their feet are incised in white buckskin moccasins and leggings and their long hair is coiled in the mode demanded of the Hopi women.

The second canvas is of greater interest because it portrays the celebrated "Snake Dance" when the Indians search the desert for miles to find rattlesnakes, which they use in this rain inciting ceremonial. This painting is much more comprehensive in subject matter. The high, flat, uneven walls of the adobe houses bank themselves into a square, jagged skyline that breaks against the pink and yellow hues of a richly glowing sunset, gilding with delightful golden edges the square box-topped roofs, and the many Indian spectators assembled in every available niche and opening—even clinging to the ladders, in their eagerness to see the dancing in the open plaza below. Dressed in the feathered skirts of the Snake clan, the priests, three abreast, are dancing around the inclosure. Encircling the dancers, shoulder to shoulder, the women of the order stand statue-like in picturesque ceremonial garb—making a wall of color as they sprinkle at intervals of time the sacred meal upon the dancers.

The dance consists of a movement little more than a trot, with a constantly recurring stamp of the right foot which gives a marked rhythm to the process. The solemn dignity and exceedingly serious demeanor of the dancers add greatly to the awe-inspiring effect of this savage occasion. In the right background rises the cottonwood shrine which houses and imprisons the three score and more serpents which have been purified and cleansed by dint of good scrubbing and salt water for the rite. Immediately in front of the shrine is a large hole covered over with boards. This is a hole of the Hopi realism; according to their belief this hole is the navel of the earth—frequently called "the black lake of tears"—from which the first human pair emerged, and in which the unborn await an earthly summons. In the dance the stamp of the right foot is made with extra force to remind those below that their coming is anticipated with pleasure.

To the right foreground the novices of the clan—those doing the dance for the first time—are to be seen. Their dress declares them to be priests of the Antelope clan. Their bare skin is painted black to the waist. On this dark pigment a zigzag line of white—symbolic of the lightning—is painted, so by their costume they are easily distinguished from the older members of the Snake clan. The paintings as studies of the Hopi Indians are valuable aside from their artistic virtue. They convey immediately what would be tremendously difficult to describe by the written word.

## LONDON COLLECTION OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With so many of the nation's art treasures resting for safety, in the cellars of the different museums to which they belong, the opportunity of seeing some of the smaller collections which are not always so easily accessible to the public is a particularly welcome one. It is interesting in this connection to know that the pictures, drawings and engravings, belonging, for the most part, to the modern British school, which were brought together by Judge William Evans and form an important collection, are on view in the Goupil Gallery in Regent Street.

## FURTHER NOTES ON THE ROYAL ACADEMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The landscapes at the Academy are always well worth careful study. Landscape painting has been for a good many generations practiced with much success by artists of the British school, and their achievements in this branch of production have been consistently important. Indeed, among the greatest masters in the world can be counted some of the British painters who have devoted themselves to the transcription of nature, and who have made the intimate observation of her subtle beauties their particular pursuit. They have been helped to success, no doubt, by the character of their surroundings—by the wide variety in the scenery of their native land and by the constantly changing atmospheric effects which are the outcome of an insular climate—but they have used their opportunities with intelligence, and the places they have earned in art history have been gained by sound and serious effort.

The value of exhibitions like those of the Royal Academy comes from the information they afford as to the manner in which the present-day painters in Great Britain are carrying on the record to which their predecessors have made such notable contributions. The landscapes which are to be seen there now are of all sorts of types and represent the majority of the present-day phases of nature painting. There is plenty of faithful reproduction of natural facts—some of it, perhaps, is a little too literal and obvious—there is a fair amount of sympathetic translation in which actualities are judiciously adapted to a considered pictorial scheme, and there are some canvases which present a purely decorative aspect of nature. In each direction there is something that can be taken seriously and that deserves full approval; and the sum total of the work shown is considerable enough to mark the exhibition this year as thoroughly significant.

Some excellent work is contributed by Sir David Murray, Sir E. A. Waterlow, and Mr. Alfred Parsons. Sir David Murray's most persuasive canvas, on the whole, is his large "Autumn's Surrender," a snow scene treated with delightful subtlety, but he has others, like the "Early Snows, Loch Tummel," and "Ullswater," which show to great advantage his scholarly method of dealing with well-chosen subjects. Sir E. A. Waterlow's best picture is also a winter scene, "January Snow," a restrained and serious "Autumn's Surrender," a snow scene treated with delightful subtlety, but he has others, like the "Early Snows, Loch Tummel," and "Ullswater," which show to great advantage his scholarly method of dealing with well-chosen subjects. Sir E. A. 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## THE HOME FORUM

## "A Refuge From the Storm"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

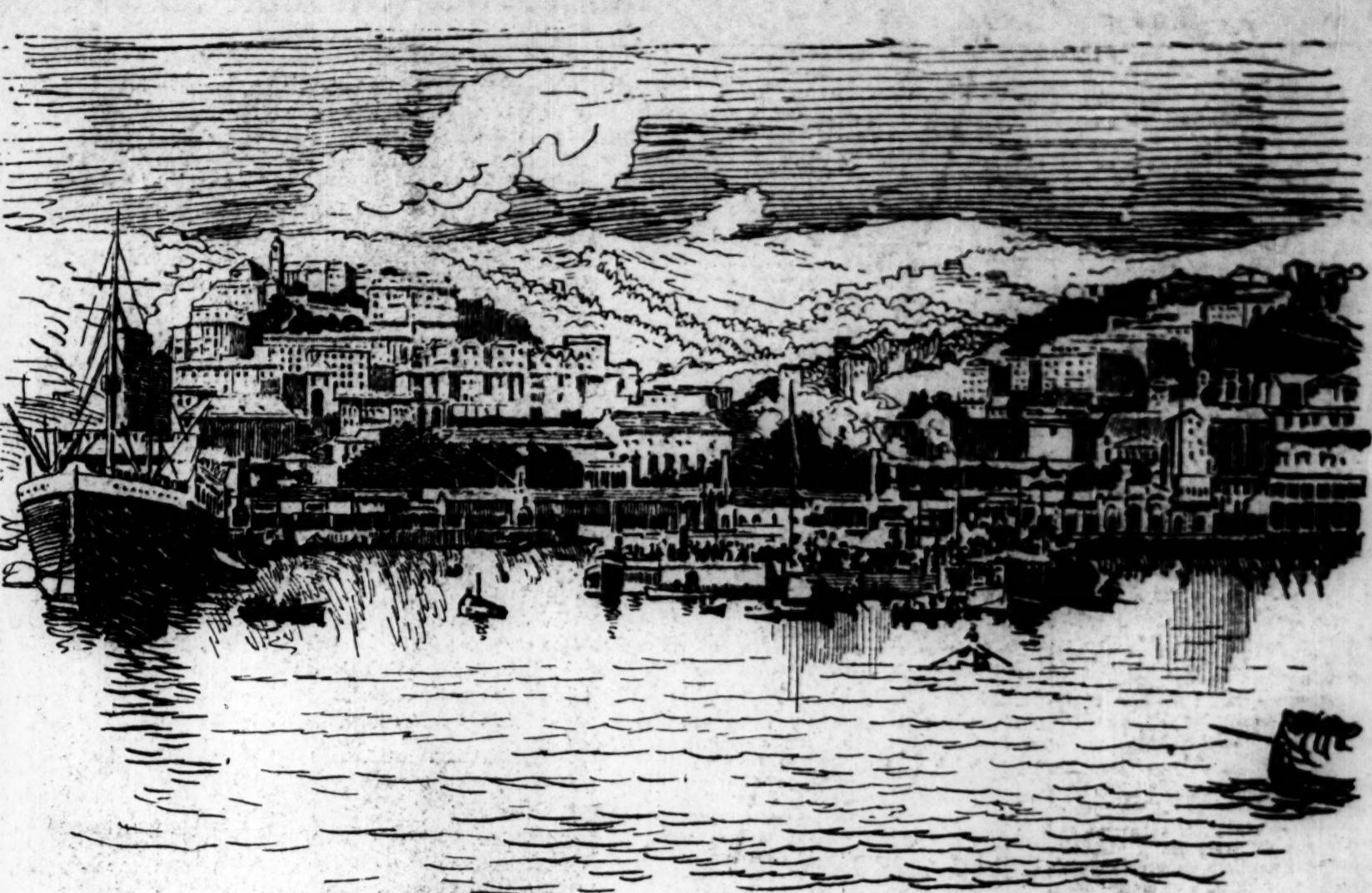
**O**N PAGE 83 of *Science and Health* there stands one of those striking sentences with which the book abounds. There Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." It is a clear call to mankind to reach out for the knowledge of God, or Truth, in order that they may find refuge from the hurricane blasts of evil belief which are sweeping over the world.

The Psalms contain numerous references to the truth that God is a defense and a refuge. Who can forget, in this connection, the ninety-first Psalm with its portrayal of sublime faith in the Almighty and the rewards of that faith, or the twenty-third Psalm, voicing trust in ever-present divine Love? "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust; his truth shall be thy shield and buckler." "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." No doubt is shown in these passages as to the power and willingness of God to protect. They must have been written by those who knew, in no small degree, the intimate relationship existing between God and His creation, and who had proved that God was what John, the beloved disciple, designated Him—Love.

It is a common belief that Deity holds Himself aloof from the world, so far afoot that His aid is not at all to be relied upon. It may not be generally denied that divine succor has often been extended to men in their extremity; but skepticism is prevalent about its availability at all times and under all circumstances, and this in spite of the fact that Christ Jesus proved, time and again, during his three years' work on earth, that the power of Spirit or Truth is at hand for the destruction of all forms of error. To him God was ever present; and the power of God was ever available, because he identified himself so completely with God, knowing himself to be related to the divine Principle of creation as the spiritual idea is one with divine Mind. "I and my Father are one," he said, and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

As Christian Science shows, it is the possession of the Mind that was in Christ Jesus that enables mankind to follow in his footsteps. To heal sickness in the way he did, to destroy sin after the manner of his doing, necessitates the same spiritual understanding of Mind that he possessed. And to enable human beings to escape the perils of so-called material power, which power is believed to be governed and directed by material law, demands an understanding of the allness of Spirit, of spiritual power, and of spiritual law through which the whole spiritual universe is governed and directed. "Mortals must find refuge in Truth." There is nothing haphazard about finding refuge in Truth. But it should be apparent that for a man to find this refuge he must know something about Truth. This is where Christian Science comes to his aid. Christian Science tells the simple truth about God, in whom all truth dwells; and the knowledge of this truth constitutes the spiritual understanding whereby men are protected, and if need be, succored.

In Christian Science, one of the terms by which God is known and referred to is Mind. This is a most illuminating synonym for God. Reflect on the truth that Mind is infinite. At once thought is carried into a universe entirely unknown to the material senses of mortals. At once the fact is revealed that the presence of God is everywhere as infinite Life, Truth and Love, as perfect intelligence, omnipotent good, and that the human sense of things is an entirely erroneous sense. Because Mind is infinite, there exists in reality no such thing as material substance. What men call matter is an erroneous belief



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Harbor of Genoa

"Genoa rises from the brink of the harbor crowded with shipping, the mole, and the lighthouse, to the crest of the encircling hills blooming with gardens and orchards. . . . The waves laps softly on the shore in sparkling ripples, and a lateen sail, brownish-red in hue, fits past. A vessel is being built in a shipyard near the shore, the hull and ribs already defined against the blue water and sky. A little Russian boy, with floating curly hair, and curiously veiled eyes, launches on the strand a toy craft, fully rigged for any weather with brave array of white canvas." So Virginia W. Johnson writes in the opening pages of her book, "Genoa the Superb."

"Farther along the shore the fisher-

men draw in their nets with the harvest of the calm night, brought near the land in boats. The fishermen are ancient folk, tall, bent men, bronzed and wrinkled. . . . Their wives and daughters wait to receive a portion of the fish to vend about the town in baskets poised on their heads or carried between two girls. A group of idlers watch the slow labor of drawing the nets, each toiler having a strip of canvas carried over one shoulder, belt-wise, to which a cord and hook are attached, thus enabling him to pull on the central line in unison with his comrades. The hazard of fortune in drawing the nets on the Genoese shore is full of excitement, hope, and speculative curiosity."

"A seafaring man of well-to-do as-

pect, with keen eyes, and gold rings in his ears, borders the shingle, with a stately parish church in the midst of crumbling, blackened walls, flights of steps, and steaming factories. All day long the women wash their many-hued household garments in the channels of the streams flowing down from the hills to the sea, and dwindle to shallow pools with the advance of spring. Each local market-place is full of southern warmth and color in the early hours of morning. The girls gather around the public fountains to fill their copper vessels, chattering in the patios of the district; the stalls of fruit and vegetables are scenes of animated barter. Rosy onions, scarlet tomatoes, great golden pumpkins in their season, destined to make the soup of all Liguria, with the addition of a little olive oil, and chestnut cakes as big as cart wheels, for the delectation of youth, invite pur-chasers."

highway by means of a stone arched bridge, or bordering the shingle, with a stately parish church in the midst of crumbling, blackened walls, flights of steps, and steaming factories. All day long the women wash their many-hued household garments in the channels of the streams flowing down from the hills to the sea, and dwindle to shallow pools with the advance of spring. Each local market-place is full of southern warmth and color in the early hours of morning. The girls gather around the public fountains to fill their copper vessels, chattering in the patios of the district; the stalls of fruit and vegetables are scenes of animated barter. Rosy onions, scarlet tomatoes, great golden pumpkins in their season, destined to make the soup of all Liguria, with the addition of a little olive oil, and chestnut cakes as big as cart wheels, for the delectation of youth, invite pur-chasers."

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the Scriptures  
By  
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## There Is No Getting Away From the Vasas in Sweden

"The Swedish Vasas form a fine example of the longevity of greatness. . . . In Sweden you meet them every day in marble and bronze in the squares and at the street corners. Not only are the towns adorned with their statues, but the squares and the streets are called by their names. Steamers, bridges, theaters too take a share in perpetuating the memory of a royal race. There is in fact no getting away from the Vasas in Sweden."

"Thus the foreigner who arrives on the shores of Sweden immediately gets into touch with the Vasas. The past assails his ears, and gradually it dawns upon him that the Vasas, of whom he has never heard, were great, and that not the whole of history is concerned with his own country."

"Many, moreover, to whom Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII seem almost as familiar as Robert the Bruce or Richard Cœur de Lion have never so much as heard of Gustavus Vasa, and might be surprised to discover the high place still holds in the memory of the Swedish people. His fame, we admit, is more local, as his warlike and legislative activities were circumscribed by the territorial limits of Sweden, while most of the fame of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII rests on their exploits in the larger arena of Europe. If Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII made the world wonder at their military prowess, and raised correspondingly the reputation of their country, Gustavus Vasa secured its existence. The study of an historical map showing the political situation in the Scandinavian Peninsula in the Sixteenth Century reveals the fact that both Norway and Denmark were larger then now at the expense of Sweden. The province of Jemland, now an integral part of Sweden, at that time belonged to Norway, while the whole of the southern and most fertile part of Sweden was under Danish sway. But the tyrannical King of Denmark, not content with this, carried things with a high hand and endeavored to lord it over the rest of the land as well. Gustavus Ericsson, to give him his simple name, tried in vain to raise the country against the oppressor, but only succeeded in raising the wrath of the tyrant against himself. But Christian's cruelty at last gave Gustavus a sufficient backbone, and he was able to clear the country of the Danes. He was elected king, established a firm government, and earned the lasting gratitude of his fellow-countrymen."

"After thirty years Gustavus Vasa . . . was succeeded by his son, Eric XIV, who did not worthily sustain the reputation of the newly founded dynasty, and in Stockholm we are not reminded of him as we are of his father."

"Eric was succeeded by his son Sigismund, "who was already King of Poland. His reign was brief and of little significance for Sweden. He attempted to impose Catholicism on the latter country, but his attempts were frustrated by Duke Charles, a son of Gustavus Vasa, who later assumed the royal power under the style of Charles IX. The removal of Sigismund was fortunate for the country, Charles proving a much more suitable ruler. The latter consolidated the kingdom and still further strengthened the position of the Lutheran faith, which Gustavus had introduced. Neither John nor Charles attained the fame of the founder of the line, nor does their life-story strike us as does

that of their elder brother, but the study of either of their lives convinces one that they were men of real ability, and Vasa in more than name."

"Charles' successor was the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus, in whom the mental tendencies of the race in harmonious combination produced an extraordinary man. As one reads of the part he played in the Thirty Years' War, which gave scope for the display of the highest qualities of soldier and statesman, one can only marvel at the indomitable energy of the man, who with so small a population at his back accomplished what he did . . . A great square, one of the centers of the life of Stockholm, is called after him Gustav Adolfs Torg, and in its center his equestrian statue is seen by all who pass by." His daughter Christina was the last of the Vasas, and she ultimately resigned the crown of Sweden and left the country.

"Although the dynasty has gone, the memory of it is so strong, as has already been pointed out, that the attention of the casual tourist is arrested."

"Sweden owes much to the best of the Vasas, and most will admit that the country does well to keep their memory alive."

The Old Deep-Windows Farm

Evening is tawny on the old

Deep-windowed farm,

And the great slim-trees fold on fold

Are golden-warm.

And a fountain-basin drips its gold

Mid gleaming lawns

Where mellow statue-bases hold

Their gilded fauna.

—Martin Armstrong

## Keats and "The Faerie Queene"

return borrowed books. Young Clarke was an ardent Liberal and disciple of Leigh Hunt, both in political opinions and literary taste. In summer weather he and Keats would sit in a shady arbor in the old school garden, the elder reading poetry to the younger, and enjoying his looks and exclamations of delight. From the nature of Keats' imitative first flights in verse, it is clear that though he hated the whole "Augustan" and post-Augustan tribe of social and moral essayists in verse, and Pope, their illustrious master, most of all, yet his mind and ear had become familiar, in the course of his school and after-school reading, with Thomas Collins, Gray, and all the more romantically-minded poets of the middle and later Eighteenth Century.

"But the essential service Clarke did him was in pressing upon his attention the poetry of the great Elizabethan and Jacobean age, from 'The Shepherd's Calender' down to 'Comus' and 'Lycidas,'—our older and nobler poetry, as a few had always held it to be even through the Age of Reason and the reign of Pope and his followers, and as it was now

loudly proclaimed to be by all the innovating critics, with Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt among the foremost.

"On a momentous day for Keats, Cowden Clarke introduced him for the first time to Spenser, reading him the 'Epithalamion' in the afternoon, and at his own eager request lending him the 'Faerie Queene' to take away the same evening. With Spenser's later imitators, playful or serious, as Shenstone and Thomson, Beattie and the more recent Mrs. Tighe, Keats, we know, was already familiar; indeed he owned later to a passing phase of boyish delight in Beattie's 'Minstrel' and Tighe's languorously romantic 'Psyche.' But now he found himself taken to the fountain head, and was enraptured. It has been said, and truly, that no one who has not had the good fortune to be attracted to the 'Faerie Queene' in boyhood can ever quite whole-heartedly and to the full enjoy it. The mature student, appreciate as he may its innumerable beauties and noble ethical temper, can hardly fail to be critically conscious also of its arbitrary forms of rhyme and language, and sated by its melodious redundancy: he will perceive its faults now of scholastic pedantry and now of

flagging inspiration, the perplexity and discontinuousness of the allegory, and the absence of real and breathing humanity amidst all that luxuriance of symbolic and decorative invention, and prodigality of romantic incident and detail.

"It is otherwise with the greedy and indiscriminate imaginative appetite of boyhood. I speak as one of the fortunate who know by experience that for a boy there is no poetical revelation like the 'Faerie Queene,' no pleasure equal to the pleasure of being rapt for the first time along that ever-buoyant stream of verse, by those rivers and forests of enchantment, glades and wilderness alive with glancing figures of knight and lady, oppressor and champion, mage and Saracen, with masque and combat, pursuit and rescue, the chivalrous shapes and hazards of the woodland, and beauty triumphant or in distress. Through the new world thus opened to him Keats went ranging with delight: 'ramping' is Cowden Clarke's word: he showed moreover his own instinct for the poetical art by fastening with critical enthusiasm on epithets of special felicity or power. For instance, says his friend, 'he hoisted himself up, and

looked burly and dominant, as he said, "What an image that is—sea-shouldering whales!"'

"Spenser has been often proved not only a great awakener of the love of poetry in youth, but a great fertiliser of the germs of original poetical power where they exist; and Charles Brown, Keats' most intimate companion, . . . states positively that it was to the inspiration of the 'Faerie Queene' that his first notion of attempting to write was due. Though born to be a poet, he was ignorant of his birthright until he had completed his eighteenth year. It was the 'Faerie Queene' that awakened his genius. In Spenser's fairy-land he was enchanted, breathed in a new world, and became another being; till, enamored of the stanza, he attempted to imitate it, and succeeded. This account of the sudden development of the poetic powers I first received from his brothers and afterwards from himself. This, his earliest attempt, the 'Imitation of Spenser,' is in his first volume of poems, and is peculiarly interesting to those acquainted with his history. Cowden Clarke places the attempt two years earlier, but his memory for dates was, as he owns, the vaguest."

## The Lark and the Bobolink

Take it all in all, no bird in either hemisphere equals the English lark in heart and voice, for both unite to make it the sweetest, happiest, the weliest singer that was ever winged. It is the living ecstasy of joy when it mounts up into its "glorious privacy of light." On the earth it is timid, silent, and bashful, as if not at home, and not sure of its right to be there at all. It is rather homely withal, having nothing in feather, feature, or

form to attract notice. It is seemingly made to be heard, not seen, reversing the old axiom addressed to children when getting voic. Its mission is music, and it floods a thousand acres of the blue sky with it several times a day. Out of that palpitating speck of living joy there wells forth a sea of twittering ecstasy upon the morning and evening air. It does not ascend by gyrations, like the eagle or birds of prey. It mounts up like a human aspiration. It seems to spread out its wings and to be lifted straight upward out of sight by the afflatus of its own happy heart. To pour this out in undulating rivulets of rhapsody is apparently the only motive of its ascension. This it is that has made it so loved of all generations . . .

It is a marvel—almost a miracle. In a still hour you can hear it nearly a mile's distance. When its form is lost in the hazy lacework of the sun's rays above, it pours down upon you all the thrilling semitones of its song as distinctly as if it were warbling to you in your window.

The only American bird that could star with the English lark, and win any admiration at a popular concert by its side, is our favorite comic singer, the bobolink. I have thought often, when listening to British birds at their morning rehearsals, what a sensation would ensue if Master Bob, in his old-fashioned bib and tucker, should swagger into their midst, singing one of those Low-Dutch voluntaries which he loves to pour down into the ears of our mowers in haying time. Not only would such an apparition and overture throw the best-trained orchestra of old-world birds into amazement or confusion, but astonish all the human listeners at the concert. With what a wonderment would one of these blooming country maidens look at the droll harlequin, and listen to those familiar words of his:

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### A Polynesian Monroe

The speech of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, to the Pilgrims Society, last Friday night, was in many ways a great democratic document. If it were possible to express the intent of it in a single political formula, it would probably be that of a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific. But it was something a great deal more than this in reality. It was, underneath, a plea for an alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race, throughout the entire world, as the custodian of political, religious, and social liberty.

It is approaching a century and a half since there took place that great division of the Anglo-Saxon race, caused by the insensate obtuseness of a German monarch to every one of the ideals upon which that race had been built up. As the world looks back today it can see in the political aspirations of George III all those vices of statecraft which have been embodied today in the term *kultur*. When the Eighteenth Century dawned Hanover and Prussia were a couple of German electorates.

The Elector of Hanover, on the extinction of the Stewart Protestant succession, became King of Great Britain and Ireland by reason of his descent from the first of the Stewart kings of England, through that daughter who had married the Protestant Elector Palatine, whilst almost simultaneously the Elector of Brandenburg converted himself into the King of Prussia. Now, between the political ideals of Berlin and Herrenhausen there was very little to choose. The main difference, indeed, between Frederick of Prussia and George of Great Britain and Ireland was one of ability. The brilliant and sardonic King in Berlin seized his neighbors' dominions, struggled through the Seven Years' War, and set rolling the snowball of *kultur* in that series of political aphorisms:—"If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats;" "One takes when one can, and one is wrong only when obliged to give back;" "No ministers at home, but clerks: no ministers abroad, but spies;" "There is only one person in the kingdom, that is myself." Poor George III, struggling under the lash of the tongue of an irate German mother, "to be a King," but handicapped by an innate and paralyzing sense of morality, had so little that was Mephistophelean in him, that he chose as ministers caricatures of statesmen, like Lord Bute, or political partisans, like Lord North, and only succeeded in losing a legitimate part of his kingdom, in America, whilst the Mephistophèles of Sans Souci, playing the highwayman against his royal sister, Maria Theresa, succeeded in appropriating her province of Silesia.

Thus did the injection of Eighteenth Century *kultur* into England cause the great cleavage of the Anglo-Saxon race, which made a republic of the North American colonies. It may have been inevitable that, in those days of political kingship, the colonies should break away from the mother land, but it was quite unnecessary that the separation should have taken a form which has poisoned their relations throughout a century. How unnecessary this was, is proved by the fact that the revolting colonies chose, and the mature republic has retained, an ideal of a political Bayard in the person of Scipio-Americanus, otherwise le Marquis de Lafayette, aristocrat and monarchist. The loss of the American colonies saved Great Britain, however, from future mistakes of such a nature. When Captain Cook sailed the Endeavour into Botany Bay, British statesmen kept from undue interference with the young colony as it grew up, and, as a result, Mr. Hughes, the Labor Prime Minister of the Australian Dominion, as he passes through the United States, on his way to the great imperial conference in London, stays to claim, from the great western republic, which has sprung, like Australia itself, out of the blood and vision of the tiny group of islands in the eastern Atlantic, that remedy against *kultur*, gone mad and running amuck, and looking for new kingdoms in the Pacific, which President Monroe, largely at the instigation of Canning, adopted against the early Nineteenth Century aspect of *kultur*, as formulated by the kaisers, kings, and tzars of the European continent, in the era of Waterloo.

Mr. Hughes, in short, sees clearly that the continent of Australia is one of the places in the sun upon which the Kaiser has fixed his gaze. Australia, with a territory larger than that of the United States today, has only the population of the American Colonies when they revolted against George III's effort to be a King. What would be the fate of that sparsely populated continent, in the event of the victory of *kultur*, Mr. Hughes sees. With the myriad islands of the Pacific Ocean converted into U-boat nests and coaling stations, defended with great guns, and endowed with dry docks and graving docks for the fleets of the Central Powers, not only would the independent existence of Australia be rendered impossible, but the maritime and military safety of the United States would itself be endangered. Mr. Hughes sees clearly that humanity is grouping itself into two great divisions. On the one side there is *kultur*, the autocracy of the bayonet, which is destined to sweep into its dragnet every phase of human animality, whether Turk or Turco-man, whether African or Polynesian, which it can dominate. On the other side there is that tremendous sense of liberty of which the Anglo-Saxon race is the very embodiment. A sense of liberty which is not of yesterday, but which has come down the centuries, not only engaged in a perpetually stern battle with autocracy, but also in an internal dispute, sometimes good-natured, but not infrequently vicious. Now there are, of course, certain other nationalities which have also imbibed this love of liberty. The great Republic of France is one of these, the little Scandinavian kingdom of Norway is another. So it is that to a union of all these democracies Mr.

Hughes looks, in the words of President Wilson, to make democracy safe in the world. At the same time, face to face with the animal instincts which make for autocracy, and which will not be finally extinguished, even though they are destined to be crushed in the present war, Mr. Hughes sees that the greatest protection will be a defensive alliance of those countries which have inherited and guarded the liberties of mankind, which the Witenagemote claimed for men, when the world was young.

Say what anyone may, the root of the liberties of Australia and Canada, of the United Kingdom and the United States, was planted by that band of wise men, who sat with Alfred, in his city of Winchester, when that tiny Wessex was a kingdom even in little England. The ideals there generated have spread to the uttermost parts of the world. They were stowed on board the ships which Raleigh sent to Virginia, or which bore the Pilgrims and the Puritans to Massachusetts; they were reared in the factories of the Coromandel coast, and in those on the banks of the Hoogly; they were carried in the ships of Elphinstone and Craig into Table Bay, and in that of Captain Cook to Botany Bay; they went to Labrador with Frobisher, and to Egypt, with Gordon. As a consequence wherever the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack is unfurled today, the Anglo-Saxon ideal rules. And what Principle has made one, politicians cannot put asunder.

### The Republican Keynote

THE entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate of the Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States, which comes into existence on March 4, 1919, will be elected in November. In addition, a preponderance of the states will hold their own elections. The nation, therefore, with the passing of the summer months, will be involved in a general political campaign, the possibilities of which, in this particular year, will be international as well as national in their bearing.

There have long been indications that no partisan attack of the conventional brand would be made this year, but that, on the contrary, the Republican Party would disown and discredit any attempt, wherever or however made, to inject small politics into patriotism and world policies. The Indiana Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis a few days ago, afforded that organization one of its first opportunities for "sounding a keynote" on this point. By reason of the fact that the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Will H. Hays, framed what may be called the "war planks" in the Indiana platform, that instrument assumes a nationwide importance, and it is likely to be followed in tone and language, substantially at least, in all other state Republican conventions.

These planks not only point with pride to the fact that Republicans in Congress have given their votes, and often the deciding votes, for the granting of every power and of all the money demanded by the Administration, but pledge the party to persist in this course of action, "without wavering or shadow of turning." "This is the war of no political party," it is declared. "This is the country's war, and we charge and deplore that the party in power is guilty of practicing petty partisan politics to the serious detriment of the country's cause." It is insisted that these practices cease, and an appeal is made to all patriots, whatever their politics, to aid the Republicans in every way possible in their efforts "to require that partisan politics be taken out, and kept out, of war management." "In this emergency," it is broadly proclaimed, "we call upon all men and women to support the government without thought of party."

Herein should there be great satisfaction for all good citizens of every shade of political opinion, that, whether the Administration shall have a majority or a minority of its own party in the next Congress, it will, at all events, have a majority of supporters of an aggressive war policy. In other words, a change in the political complexion of the next Congress will not, so far as it is possible to see, change in the least degree the attitude of the nation toward the war.

It is not likely that the Democratic Party will be turned out of power next November, unless it shall make more serious mistakes in the meantime than any now charged against it; but even if it should be defeated, that would not necessarily mean a vote of want of confidence in President Wilson or in his Administration as a whole. The nation stands solidly behind its Chief Magistrate and his war policies today; it would require some enormous blunder on the part of the government to revolutionize popular sentiment by November. Nothing of the kind is anticipated even by the President's political foes, and nothing of the kind can be possible if the whole nation holds together, and pulls together, as one man for the success, above all things, of the allied cause.

### Sir Robert Borden and the Farmer

SIR ROBERT BORDEN is always seen at his best when faced by an apparently insoluble problem. To those who understand his methods, this fact occasions no surprise, for the Canadian Premier has a way of getting down to essentials, facing them, and calling them by their right names, without fear or favor, which is as characteristic as it is remarkable. In no instance, perhaps, has this trait been seen more clearly than in his dealing with the thorny problem of the farmers' sons and the Military Service Act. In season and out of season, up and down Canada, as, indeed, throughout the whole northern American continent, the doctrine of greater production has been preached with a strong insistence. Such insistence was not in any sense undue. The circumstances of the times undoubtedly demanded and demand it. There grew up, however, as a consequence of it, an idea amongst many farmers that, for this reason, their calling was one, sui generis, and that when it came to a question of a call to the colors, or a call to stay on the land, no government could hesitate.

And so, when the deputation, between 4000 and 5000 strong, of farmers from Ontario, Quebec and other provinces waited on the Premier in Ottawa recently, Sir

Robert was faced with a difficult problem indeed. The farmers had a good case, and they made the most of it, but Sir Robert quickly made it clear that he had a better one. He told the farmers quite plainly that, however unpleasant the duty of the government was, they were firmly determined to carry it out. They had a duty to the men at the front, and they would not fail in that duty. If they confronted him with his own words emphasizing the paramount importance of greater and still greater production, he would stand by all he had said, but would advance an all-sufficient argument in favor of the action he was taking—that circumstances alter cases.

"Do you realize," he asked, with that direct appeal of which he is so capable, "that if the line breaks, on the western front, whether in the sector that the Canadians hold or in any other sector, the production which you can effect in this province, or in any other province of Canada, may not be of much avail for the allied cause? You speak to me," he went on, "of solemn covenants and pledges. Do you imagine, for one moment, we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to those men, some of whom have been in the trenches for three years? Have we no pledges and covenants with them?"

Thus he carried the matter back, as he always does, to the men in the trenches, and so helped his audience to see their own hardships and their own difficulties in a truer perspective. Sir Robert, however, did not leave the matter there. No one knows better than he the loyal efforts which the farmers of Canada have made to meet the present pressing needs. And in paying a tribute to this loyalty, he gave honor where honor was due.

Now the farmers' conversion was not achieved at once. So sure, apparently, were they of convincing Sir Robert Borden of the justice of their demands that they accepted defeat with difficulty, and, before scattering to their farms again, they formulated plans for carrying on the agitation against the new order. Since then, however, not a little evidence has come in which goes to show that the farmer is thinking better of it. Reports from many districts show that farmers' sons are flocking to the recruiting stations; that they no longer desire exemption, but are apparently glad, as has proved to be the case so often, that the decision is taken out of their hands.

Under less firm and less honest treatment than that accorded to it by Sir Robert Borden, the agitation might have smoldered for months. By taking the stand he did the Canadian Premier has, once again, shown that wise statesmanship which his actions have frequently revealed in the past.

### Digging

THE period of the Great War ought most assuredly to be known to the historian as the Age of Digging. There probably never before has been so much digging in the world. Everybody is digging or preparing to dig, or else regretting the precious opportunities for digging which have been allowed to slip by unutilized. The soldiers dig; the civilians dig; and the armies of the diggers, delving to win the war with some form or other of the prosaic tool of husbandry, run into the tens of millions. Every day adds to their numbers. The world of civilization is organized, one might say, into one vast camp for the purpose of digging.

The run on spades and shovels, hoes and rakes, by men and women, by boys and girls, throughout the warring world, has been enormous. The supplies have often threatened to give out. People have bought extravagantly, enthusiastically. Those who hardly knew a hoe from a rake ordered luxuriously. They wanted to be of the goodly number of patriots who dig war gardens, and they wanted up-to-date tools, such as their neighbors were using, with which to accomplish the work. The big stores and the agricultural implement makers prepared for the abnormal demand. They compiled elaborate catalogues, issued tempting dissertations for the true patriot, telling him how, when, and where to dig, and prepared special sets of tools, sets for men, sets for women, and even sets for girls and boys. They fashioned model war gardens in corners of their stores, or in the show windows, and put them in the charge of professors of the noble art of digging; while horticultural societies laid out war beds where paterfamilias and materfamilias, comfortably seated in chairs, could watch all those intricate processes of digging which are supposed to be infallible in making a potato or a tomato grow as nature and the gardener intended it should grow.

For more than four years now, the task of digging along the military fronts has been on a gigantic scale.

All the while the nations at war have scoured their villages and towns for the men who could dig. These nations have poured out money to arm, feed, and train these men to dig along the most approved lines; dig from morn to night, dig as though their whole future and that of their nation depended on their digging efforts, as indeed they apparently did. Millions of men became highly specialized trench diggers, men who, stretched prone, under galling fire, could dig themselves in at top speed and perhaps, thereby, win a great victory or stave off national disaster. In time, trenches were dug that stretched well-nigh across continents, trenches for men and for guns, trenches for attack and defense, trenches that were to be the rudely constructed homes of warring men for weeks at a stretch. The countrysides were literally seamed with these diggings, which ran in parallel lines with scarcely an interruption for hundreds of miles. Men struggled for their possession, or blew them to pieces with cannon, and when they were destroyed or lost, they rapidly dug others. And still the digging goes on. It has grown to be a mark and symbol of the war itself, its ceaselessness, its exacting insistence, its remorselessness of demand, and of the slavery which the success of those who brought the great human strife into being would entail.

On the whole, digging has been a great success. It has had its apparent failures, of course, among the myriad human units. There are some who may be devoutly wishing, today, that they had never gazed upon that attractive set of farming tools which once beguiled them. For

a score or two of dollars in outlay they may have had a dollar return. Others have dug and delved, have spent of their substance and their strength, and have reaped a rich harvest in honest, altruistic endeavor. But there are undoubtedly some larger issues of this digging which one cannot overlook. Not one who has dug has failed to reap some reward, if only he has put into the task an intent worthy of the great cause. There is thus not one who has really failed to accomplish some saving grace of benefit for the world. There is not one who, if he has really had eyes to see, has failed to realize that he has helped to dig away human prejudices, break down class distinctions, unite communities, remove racial selfishness, and give concrete expression to the new sense of the common purposes and the oneness of mankind. He has, in short, helped to dig the true foundations of the future of humanity.

### Notes and Comments

JUDGING from some surface indications, it seems not a bit too early to send along the entire American front in the United States a warning to the effect that the time is near when gentlemen soft of voice, persuasive of manner, and benevolent of pretension will be offering unparalleled opportunities for the conversion of low interest bearing Liberty bonds into prospective high dividend paying oil and mining stock. Indeed, the strange thing is that these gentlemen have so long postponed their drive. A piece of advice which every Liberty bond holder should receive and act upon might be condensed into the admonition, "Look out, and hold on!"

THE Paris Salon has opened, as usual, and is attracting crowds of visitors. On the first Sunday, when the entrance fee is half price, there were 9000 visitors. This will show the Germans that not even the attentions of "Bertha" are sufficient to put a stop to the artistic life of Paris. It was M. Poincaré who insisted that the Salon should be held in spite of apparently discouraging circumstances. "Never mind what is shown, so long as it is open as usual," said the President of the Republic, with the result that the "crânerie" of Paris not only teaches the Germans a lesson, but also has encouraged many Parisians to return who had thought it advisable to leave the city.

THE business instinct now and then wanders a little too far afield in its search for new successes. For instance, there are some American communities engaged in an effort to make their advantages so well known among the American soldiers at the front, and on the way to the front, that when the war is over the veterans, influenced by judicious advertising during the war, will make a bee-line for the advertised places and settle in them. Less practical but, on the whole, perhaps more considerate communities are, however, in the majority. Their greatest desire is that as many of the boys as possible shall return home regardless of the part of the country in which they shall finally decide to settle. But they do not want any of them to come home until the job they have on hand is finished satisfactorily.

WILD LIFE, in common, it is good to note, with several British dailies, is hastening, this spring, to utter a warning against the indiscriminate destruction of birds on the plea that they harm the crops. What they do do, on the contrary, is to devour insect pests, and for this service they should be regarded as allies rather than enemies of the farmer. Wagtails, swallows, swifts, and robins, linnets, spotted flycatchers, corn buntings, summer warblers, tree sparrows, and hedge sparrows are all members of this useful army. It is little enough grain waste they occasion in comparison with the good they do.

THE house sparrow is the only bird against which the official fiat continues apparently relentless. The question is whether, in thinning down his species, more harm than good is not done, for the sparrow crusades, when undertaken promiscuously, always result in destroying numbers of other birds through failure to discriminate between the ubiquitous sparrow and his more useful brothers. The hedge sparrow, because of his name and a slight resemblance to the house sparrow, suffers much in this way. In reality he is a soft-billed warbler and wholly inoffensive, and may be recognized by the shape of his head, which is smaller and narrower than that of the sparrow, his beak thinner and longer; his neck is of a bluish gray tint; his gait when on the ground is shuffling, and his general attitude is very meek when compared with the cheeky, cheerful house sparrow.

THERE is apparently an endless debate going on in the United States Army and Navy as to the relative merits and demerits of the stand-up or "choke" collar worn in both branches of the service. The nation must certainly be getting into its war-stride when it reaches the point of discussing this great issue. Lay opinion has been brought into the matter, however, and it is understood to be strongly in favor of the abolition of the stiff tunic collar. General Pershing is credited with having vetoed the turn-down collar. If, however, the army is at all anxious to get rid of the "choke," which has been abandoned in the British Army and Navy, it might only be necessary to point out its Prussian origin to make it generally unpopular. Frederick the Great put his grenadiers into enormously high stocks to make them look soldierly, and these stocks spread to practically every army in the world.

AS IN both Canada and the United States idleness is no longer to be permitted, why should not the law apply to women equally with men? Of course, if industry is good for one it is good for the other, and the efforts of both are needed to help in winning the war for freedom. What the lady with the lap dog thinks about the proposal is another matter, but undoubtedly we are rapidly approaching the time when the idle woman will be no more tolerated than the idle man.